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SOUTHERN Textile Bulletin

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2, 1911

NUMBER 1

Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

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ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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A mill with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, in a Georgia town receiving about 10,000 bales of cotton annually, is for sale. Property includes one-story factory building, brick store, 45 operatives houses, 40 acres of ground, original cost \$200,000. Refer to File No. 11501. :: :: ::

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S. A. Felton & Son Co.,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOUTHERN Textile Bulletin

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 2, 1911

NUMBER 1

New Commercial Agents



J. M. HAUSE



R. M. ODELL

CONSIDERABLE interest has been taken in the recent appointment of the successor of W. A. Graham Clark, who for about four years has been investigating the cotton goods markets of the world as commercial agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but who recently resigned in order to accept a position with the Tariff Board.

The appointment of two commercial agents instead of one was announced last week and the men named were R. M. Odell, of Con-

cord, N. C., and J. M. Hause, of

Greensboro, N. C. In appointing two men the Department is returning to the original plan, for Wm. Whitam, of Charlotte, N. C., received an appointment at the same time as W. A. Graham Clark, but later resigned and his position was never filled.

In selecting the men for the positions at this time Secretary Nagle has shown good judgment and the appointments are generally approved by the textile interests.

J. M. Hause, of Greensboro, N.

C., who received one of the appointments has been for three years sales manager of one of the departments of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., of New York and Liverpool, the largest cotton merchants of the world.

Mr. Hause was born in Atlanta, Ga., 35 years ago, but has spent most of his life in Alabama.

Besides being an expert and experienced cotton man, he has had several years practical mill experience. He worked through all the departments of the mill and has

financial interests in a number of mills at the present time.

He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner, Elk and belongs to the leading manufacturers organizations. Being a man of fine appearance and experienced salesman Mr. Hause is well equipped to handle this important work.

In securing this position he had the support of leading cotton manufacturers of the South as well as men prominent in political life.

Mr. Hause will probably be sent to Manchuria and later to Russia.

(Continued on Page 17.)

The Parker Cotton Mills Company

THE prospectus of the proposed mill combination of mills which have been controlled by Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, S. C., was issued recently.

With one exception, the Greer Manufacturing Co., all of the mills in the merger have been under the control of Lewis W. Parker, as follows:

The Victor Manufacturing Co., of Greer; Monaghan Mills, of Greenville; Greer Manufacturing Co., of Greer; Appalache Mills, of Greer; Olympia Mills, of Columbia; Granby Mills, of Columbia; Richland Mills, of Columbia; Capital City Mills, of Columbia, and Beaver Dam Mills, of Edgefield. The nine mills involved have a spindleage to the number of 357,952, and capital to the amount of \$7,871,700. It is believed in some quarters that this corporation is a forerunner of others. It is proposed to capitalize the new combination at \$10,000,000.

The prospectus of the company gives the following reasons for consolidation: "The present system whereby the mills are operated as separate corporations, under varying officers, involves an economic waste in both executive and manufacturing departments. By unifying them under one organization, this waste can be eliminated, and by systematizing the work the productivity of the plants can be increased. The power to buy cheaply raw material and supplies and to market the products to advantage will likewise be increased by

combination of the financial strength of the corporation."

The spindleage and present capitalization of the corporations are as follows:

	Spindleage.		Capitalization.
Victor Manufacturing Co.	59,136	Victor preferred	\$ 134,200
Monaghan Mills	60,000	Victor common	750,000
Appalache Mills	49,712	Monaghan common	1,050,000
Olympia Mills	100,320	Appalache preferred	150,000
Granby Cotton Mills	57,312	Appalache common	350,000
Richland Cotton Mills	26,112	Olympia first preferred	1,586,000
Capital City Mills	45,000	Olympia second preferred	660,000
Beaver Dam Mills	10,120	Olympia common	392,000
Greer Manufacturing Co.	10,240	Granby bonds	770,000
Total	357,952	Granby first preferred	300,000
		Granby second preferred	232,500
		Granby common	171,300
		Richland bonds	425,000
		Richland preferred	135,000
		Richland common	139,000
		Capital City preferred	232,500
		Capital City common	23,300
		Beaver Dam common	193,300
		Greers common	176,900
		Total	\$7,871,700

The stock of the Parker Cotton Mills Co. will be divided into three classes, known respectively as guaranteed, preferred and common

stock. It is proposed at present to issue \$2,000,000 of the guaranteed stock, the proceeds of which will be used in paying off the debts of some of the independent corporations and in providing commercial capital to start the Parker Cotton Mills Co. (and the subsidiary corporations) practically free from debt and with funds sufficient to insure the successful financing of the proposition. Arrangements have been made for the sale of this stock at par, and it will be entitled to preferential dividends, or 7 per cent per annum, payable quarterly subject to retirement on any dividend date at \$120 per share, with accreted dividends and interest, provision being made for a redemption fund.

The preferred and common stocks will be used in retiring a portion of the debts of the separate corporations. The preferred stock will be entitled to a cumulative dividend of 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, commencing July 1, 1911, in preference to the common stock, and will be convertible upon any dividend date into common stock, share for share; but the holders of common stock may, after April 12, 1912, terminate this convertible privilege on six months' notice. The stock so issued will be fully paid and nonassessable, as stated in the prospectus.

The South Carolina General Assembly, now in session, has had presented for approval a bill authorizing a committee to investigate the merger and report as to whether or not it is in conflict with the State

anti-trust law, but there is no apprehension on the part of the owners on this score, as it is declared to be well within the bounds of the law, and does not allow of any question as to its legality.

It is now proposed that the board of directors of the Parker Cotton Mills Co. shall be composed of the following stockholders, who are largely interested: John Kerr Branch, of Thomas Branch & Co., bankers and brokers, Richmond, Va.; Edwin P. Frost, of Henry W. Frost & Co., Charleston; H. J. Haynsworth, attorney at law, Greenville; R. F. Herrick, of Fish, Herrick, Richardson & Neave, attorneys at law, Boston; Thomas Motley, of Curtis & Sanger, bankers and brokers, Boston; Lewis W. Parker, Greenville; Thomas F. Parker, president Monaghan Mills, Greenville; Edwin W. Robertson, president National Loan and Exchange Bank, Columbia, and R. P. Snelling, Saco-Pettee Co., machinery builders, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

The following officers probably will be suggested to the board of directors: Lewis W. Parker, president; Thomas F. Parker, vice president; Alex. Macbeth, treasurer, and M. M. Trotter, Jr., secretary.

Several weeks ago the Secretary of State issued a commission to the company with a capital of \$5,000,000, as noted. No charter was ever granted. It is supposed that the new commission issued will take the place of the previous commission. The books of subscription will open within the next several days, in the city of Greenville.

Found No Child Slavery

FOR the purpose of gaining a comprehensive view of the industrial situation in the South, and at the same time satisfying her own mind in regard to sensational reports of the child labor evil in this section, which have been spread abroad in the North, Mrs. Clarinda Cope, a noted philanthropist of Chicago, is making a tour of several of the Southern States and inspecting conditions in the cotton mills. Mrs. Cope arrived in Greenville on Thursday evening and will be here through today. While in the city she will ask to be admitted to several of the cotton mills about Greenville in order that she may see for herself the conditions existing here. Yesterday she made a visit to Pelzer and was most cordially received by the authorities there, being shown through the large cotton mills at that place and extended every courtesy within the power of officials. Mrs. Cope came to this city from Columbia, where she went through several cotton mills. From here she will go to Spartanburg and from there to Charlotte and other cities of North Carolina where there are cotton mills.

When seen at the Otteray Hotel yesterday evening by a representative of the Daily News, Mrs. Cope talked most interestingly of her experiences in the South. Some twelve years ago she was appointed on the Illinois State Board of Inspectors of Child Labor, by Gov. Tanner of that State, and for four years personally investigated child labor conditions in the city of Chicago. She inspected conditions in every department of industrial work in the city of Chicago during the time she served on the Board of Inspectors.

Mrs. Cope stated that while on the staff of inspectors she became deeply interested in the most terrible reports of the child labor evil in the South, these reports being spread throughout her native city and all over the country. Of her own accord she set out to make a personal investigation of the matter.

Some ten days ago Mrs. Cope left Chicago for the South. She visited Columbia, spending several days there in going through the cotton mills of that city. From there she went to Spartanburg, where she visited several more cotton mills.

After going through the mills here she will go to Charlotte, Asheville and other cities of North Carolina and complete her investigation.

Being asked what she had discovered conditions to be in the State, Mrs. Cope stated that she had been greatly surprised by the good conditions existing everywhere, considering the sensational reports which had been spread abroad in the North. "I find that the cotton mills of South Carolina are a blessing to the State and to the poor people," said Mrs. Cope. "Furthermore," she said, "I am afraid that you people do not appreciate this fact."

On the whole Mrs. Cope said she had been well received wherever she had gone. The cotton mill authorities have welcomed her and have seemed highly pleased to have her make a personal inspection of their mills while the mills are in motion.

"There are a great many advantages enjoyed by cotton mill people in your state," said Mrs. Cope, "that are not enjoyed by the laboring people in other sections of the country. For instance, I find that children here may attend school in the

mornings and work in the mills in the afternoons, if they choose to do so. In the North and in several other sections of the country this is not permissible, a child must either work all its time or not at all."

"I have found," said Mrs. Cope, "that instead of the so-called child labor being on the increase, it is on the decrease. I find that the introduction of improved machinery to do work formerly done by children, such as knotting threads, has greatly reduced child labor." She went on to explain that she found wages in this section of the country as good as they were in the North, with a margin in favor of the young people.

"One thing I have found here," said she, "I have found no where else in the country. At Pelzer I found a 'cotton mill town.' There were no clans, classes, cliques or whatever you might call it existing among the inhabitants of the town. Then again, I found the cotton mill operatives in an advanced state of prosperity. To my great surprise I found that many of the employees were buying homes of their own. And what surprised me even more,

(Continued on page 17)

Messages from our Friends

We regret that we have not kept all of the many letters that have been sent us expressing good wishes for our success, but the following are extracts from a few of them:

Henderson, N. C.

The interest you have always taken in promoting harmony between growers, manufacturers and their help should be appreciated by the textile interests. I trust a loyal support will be given you and your publication.

D. Y. COOPER,

West. American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

I feel sure that with your long experience and very conservative and wise judgment you will be assured success. You have my very best wishes.

W. P. HAMRICK,

Pres. Southern Textile Association.

Boston, Mass.

I am glad to learn that you are continuing in the textile field.

C. H. J. WOODBURY,

Sec. of National Asso. Cotton Manufacturers.

Durham, N. C.

I congratulate you on the issue of your Textile Bulletin and beg to wish you every success for your paper.

W. A. ERWIN.

Simpsonville, S. C.

I am indeed glad to hear that you will publish the Southern Textile Bulletin and wish it were so I could lend a hand to its work. Success to you and your journal.

CLYDE COLE.

Enoree, S. C.

Good luck to you.

A. M. LAW.

Bon Air, Ala.

I wish you much success.

H. M. DEASON.

Waxhaw, N. C.

I wish you much success in your new undertaking.

W. P. WINGATE.

Batesville, Miss.

I wish you much success with your new Textile.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Birmingham, Ala.

Here's wishing you much success with your new textile journal.

JAS. A. GREER.

Laurens, S. C.

I hope you will have much success with your new journal.

T. B. WALLACE.

Oxford, N. C.

I wish you all good luck.

R. S. LEWIS, JR.

Fayetteville, N. C.

I wish you much success.

J. N. HOWARD.

Martinsville, Va.

I will do all I can for the Southern Textile Bulletin.

B. J. RHYNE.

Florence, Ala.

I have received the copy you sent me and am well pleased with same.

J. J. POUNDERS.

Columbia, Tenn.

I wish you all possible success with your new journal.

R. J. BROWN.

Spartanburg, S. C.

I will take great pleasure in recommending your paper.

M. G. STONE.

Commerce, Ga.

I assure you that I will use my influence for the success of your new paper.

O. J. WHITEHEAD.

Williamston, S. C.

I am sure your new paper will receive the support of the mill men in this section.

J. B. HARRIS.

Gastonia, N. C.

I have seen your new paper and think it a good one.

G. R. HOOPER.

Atlanta, Ga.

I wish you a fine "get away" and a prosperous year.

FRANK G. NORTH.

Atlanta, Ga.

I wish you every success in your new undertaking.

J. LEA WATSON.

Gastonia, N. C.

I wish you much success.

MARSHALL DILLING.

Pahnetto, Ga.

You have my best wishes for your speedy success.

R. T. LEGRAND.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Wishing you the best of luck with your new paper.

A. M. HAMILTON.

Charlotte, N. C.

I beg to assure you that you have my very best wishes for your success.

A. L. MILLIRON.

Catechee, S. C.

I wish you success with your new paper.

F. HAMILTON.

Burlington, N. C.

I like the Southern Textile Bulletin fine and wish you and your undertaking success.

J. T. ALEXANDER.

Tuxedo, N. C.

I am much pleased with your new publication. Best wishes for success.

ARTHUR THORPE.

Monroe, Ga.

I have received your sample copy and think it already as good as any other textile journal. With best wishes.

J. W. TATE.

Wilson, N. C.

I wish you the success that your efforts so richly deserve.

J. W. OUZTS.

Spray, N. C.

I am much pleased with the Southern Textile Bulletin and wish you a prosperous year.

A. L. JOHNSON.

Mooreville, N. C.

I have seen a copy of your new journal and think there is some class to it.

W. J. WALL.

Laurel, Miss.

I take the liberty of saying that I am very glad to learn of your new undertaking and feel sure that you will make it a success.

H. C. LOMAX.

Knoxville, Tenn.

The first edition of the Southern Textile Bulletin was a welcome visitor and I wish you success in your new field.

G. L. MEACHUM.

East Lake, Tenn.

I am greatly pleased to receive the Bulletin and to know that you are still in the field. I wish you success in your undertaking and feel sure it is yours.

D. E. TRASK.

Bemis, Tenn.

I have received a copy of your paper and am highly pleased with it.

GEO. REEVES.

Simpsonville, S. C.

I received the sample copy and think it fine. I wish you much success.

J. M. CANNON.

Woodruff, S. C.

I have received your first copy and am much pleased with same. I wish you good success.

J. A. JENKINS.

Thomson, N. C.

I have received a copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin and consider it a valuable paper.

D. G. FRY.

Rutherfordton, N. C.

I am glad to learn that you will remain in the textile paper business and am sure you will make the new paper a success.

W. E. TISDALE.

Huntsville, Ala.

I consider you the best man who is in the textile paper business and know you are sure of success.

GEO. WITHERSPOON.

Greenville, S. C.

Have received specimen edition of Southern Textile Bulletin. Your new paper shows up very nicely and I think with your experience should prove entirely successful.

DAVID KOHN.

Monroe, Ga.

I received the copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin and am glad to know you will continue in this kind of work for we would have missed you if you had decided otherwise.

W. J. McDONALD.

New Holland, Ga.

I received the sample copy of your Bulletin and am well pleased with it and see no reason why you should not get a large circulation. I assure you that you have my best wishes.

J. A. SORRELLS.

Greensboro, N. C.

I am very glad indeed to see your name as editor of a textile paper again and feel that your new paper will be a great benefit to those who wish to advance in the mill business.

R. H. ARMFIELD.

Kannapolis, N. C.

I am glad to hear that you will continue in the textile paper business and am sure you will be successful with the Southern Textile Bulletin. Best wishes for your success.

J. W. BOUNDS.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Standard Knitting Mills have increased their capital to cover the big enlargement contemplated. This enlargement is progressing steadily and will reach completion during the next 30 or 60 days. The company is investing about \$250,000—for it, including buildings and machinery. It is erecting a 13,000 spindle mill to manufacture yarns, and a 50 knitter plant to knit the yarns into hosiery, etc. The yarn mill building is three stories high and 220 feet long, costing about \$40,000, and the machinery will cost about \$120,000. The knitting machines are costing \$15,000. A 500-horse-power steam plant will furnish the power required.

I made a trip from Boston to New York last Sunday and just as the train was pulling into the Grand Central the porter came along to me with a whiskbroom in one hand and an itching palm in the other, and began to brush me off.

"Much dust on me, George?" I asked him.

"'Bout fifty cents' wuth, sir," he replied.—Harry Jolson.

"Why is it that all the nicest men are married?"

"They weren't always so nice. They were just caught early and tamed."

Finishing Cotton Goods

THE finishing of cotton goods means so many different kinds of cloth, and so many various forms of finishing the same that it is impossible to deal with each one separately, within the given space. So the matter is treated here generally.

In the first place, take the finishing of plain goods, which is considered by many manufacturers to be not worthy of very much of their time and trouble. They give only the slightest attention to the finishing of these goods, which the writer, however, claims is a great fault, as it seems only a waste of time, to give the cloth so much care while passing through its various stages, especially the weaving, and then to pass by the finishing as a mere trifle, when it is really this part of the business that is of the utmost importance, as it only gives the cloth its selling appearance, but also gives the manufacturer his yardage in length and width, which every mill man knows is so much per cent profit when the end of the year comes around. Before the cloth is calendered, it should be carefully stitched together, as this will save many yards of cloth, which would be wasted if the cloth was only run on the calender in cuts or rolls, besides wasting the time while the mechanic is stopped for renewing the same.

Generally boys are engaged in stitching the cloth together. Should the ends of the cuts be allowed to go on the shells in a crinkled state, they will become very badly creased, and as these are not altogether removed, no matter what process follows, the cloth has a very uneven appearance, and shows up very badly, so it will be seen that it is necessary that good work should be done in the stitching together of the cloths. It is also absolutely necessary that the calender rollers should be kept perfectly clean.

Some finishers prefer heated calenders and some cold, each according to the class of work to be done and the finish that is desired.

When using steam heated calenders, it should be seen to that they

do not get too hot, as this will give the cloth a harsh feel. Turned up selvages should be carefully avoided and done away with entirely if possible. The tension on the cloth should never be too great, as that will cause the filling threads to be pulled out of their natural straight line position across the cloth, and will spoil its appearance.

In general, cotton cloths are wetted or dampened before run through the calender, and it is only experience that can get the exact dampness to produce the finish wanted. All lumpy places must be avoided as much as possible, and also all loose threads taken off from the cloth before the calender is reached, as these will produce bad effects in the finish. In the finishing of such goods as twills, stripes, checks, shirtings and other simple fancies of this character, it is not necessary to wet the goods thoroughly though many dampen them slightly; but they depend more upon the stretcher together with the calender to give these goods their finish.

They are generally stretched to the width desired, then run over the calender with a good heat and heavy set, then stretched again, then calendered the second time lightly, at a moderate heat. By this time they should have got their required finish, and be ready to be made up and packed.

Some white goods of the check order would not require being run over the calender more than once to get the desired finish, and yet, again, if dealing with mercerized goods, special care would have to be taken with the whites, as they are treated with oil before being calendered, and often generate a nasty smell, which does not meet with approval in the sales department or markets; but the smell can be overcome to a great extent, if soap is used along with the oil in equal proportions when mixing, and boiled to a jelly.

The above goods is often given its filling by a mangle machine, and then run over a five bowled calender once, with a good medium heat and set, which will in most cases give a very satisfactory finish. In the cheap class of mercer-

ized goods, it is necessary to dampen very heavily, use as much heat as possible on the calender with a very heavy set, to give a full and satisfactory appearance, which is desired on these low-grade goods.

Almost all cotton goods will stretch more or less, both in width and length when under the finishing process, but in most cases it gains in length, and loses a certain percentage in width. This depends entirely upon the class of goods, the number of ends and picks per inch, and also the class and counts of yarn of which the cloth is composed. Some finishers desire to make great gains in their length, and sacrifice the finish, while others prefer the best finish, no matter what cost of gain they give in return. Sometimes this is the fault of the finisher, and in others to the hustling through methods of the manufacturer.

Different classes of goods, with various weaves, require different handling while going through the finishing process, the differences generally being in the wet, damp, or dry state when being run over the calender, and the difference in the amount of heat and set that is required, and again, there is also the difference in tension.

Some goods will show a great gain after being finished, others only a slight gain, and some only come out even, this all depending upon the class of goods, and the different processes it has passed through before reaching the finisher.

The finishing of linen goods resembles in most cases that of cotton, and they are in some cases treated exactly alike with good results. However, the finishing process of linens has some special features, one of which is beetling. The whole process of the beetling machine is simply to beat the linen cloths with clubs, which changes the cloth in appearance to a surprising extent. The cloth is wound upon a wide roller, placed below the beetles, and, as it turns, the heavy blocks beat upon the fabric at the rate of 100 blows per minute.

Various effects are brought about on this machine, as imitation of watered silk is produced by the dis-

(Continued on page 17)

Superintendents and Overseers

COCHRAN COTTON MILLS,

Cochran, Ga.

E. S. Cooney Supt.
H. M. Sanders Carder and Spinner.

MERITAS MILLS,

Columbus, Ga.

R. L. Stevens Carder.
F. C. Henderson Spinner.
H. H. Graddic Weaver.
C. Y. Corlee Master Mechanic.

VALLEY FALLS MFG. CO.,

Lolo, S. C.

Allen Jones Supt.
T. J. Bagwell Carder & Spinner.
J. H. Atkins Weaver.
R. E. Tillotson Cloth Room.
T. A. McAlister Master Mechanic.

PIEDMONT COTTON MILLS,

Egan, Ga.

John Hacking Supt.
W. B. Underwood Carder & Spinner.
Lloyd Harry Weaver.
C. C. Bonds Bleaching.
J. T. Ransom Master Mechanic.

GLENCOE MILLS,

Columbia, S. C.

H. L. Gobbel Supt.
R. C. Stallings Carder.
C. F. Blum Spinner.
Geo. P. Hall Winder.
Harmon Turner Master Mechanic.

PACOLET MFG. CO.

Gainesville, Ga.

J. D. Lokey Supt.
W. T. Bone Carder.
J. B. Knight Weaver.
J. W. McElhannon Weaver.
A. P. Jones Cloth Room.
C. L. Bixby Master Mechanic.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS,

Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Barnes Supt.
S. G. Touchstone Carder No. 1.
H. B. Miller Carder No. 2.
J. F. Clark Spinner No. 1.
J. M. Norris Spinner No. 2.
T. J. Digby Weaver No. 1.
Cliff Barnes Weaver No. 2.
J. N. Clay Twine Room.
C. D. Boling Master Mechanic.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

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Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St.

Charlotte, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

DISCUSSION PAGE.

The discussion page will be a feature of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* and a great deal of attention will be paid to same.

The discussion page of a textile journal can, by the co-operation of practical mill men, be made of great educational value and we ask all such men to take part in the discussions and to answer the questions asked.

This page is open to anyone who wishes to ask a question upon any practical subject and we hope that many will avail themselves of the opportunity.

The asking of a question not only gives information to the inquirer but to several thousand others and frequently starts an interesting discussion.

MAY DISCUSSION.

During the month of May we will run a prize discussion upon "Opening, Mixing and Picking." This is a very much neglected but an extremely important problem in cotton manufacturing and we expect this discussion to bring out many points which will be of practical value to the Southern mills.

The English spin almost entirely up to 40s from single roving and many writers attribute their ability to do this to the fact that they use great care and system in the opening room. We want every system and every plan to be brought out in this discussion.

The prizes for the best article on "Opening, Mixing and Picking" will be \$10.00 for the best article and \$5.00 for the second best.

About Coal.

Editor: As this is your first issue I would like to say a few words for the benefit of engineers and firemen.

Very little is known by engineers and firemen regarding the various impurities found in coal and their effects on the fire. Yet it is an easy matter for them to learn the appearance of most of the impurities found and such knowledge will always lessen their labor; as by throwing out the slate, etc., they will get better results and the work of cleaning fire will be made easier. An instance of the lack of this knowledge occurred a short time ago, when the writer was requested to examine a pile of coal, slate, etc., of about one-half ton, which had been thrown out by the fireman and engineer at a large steam plant as having no fuel value and being unfit to burn. A careful examination of the pile showed that about three-fourths of it was perfectly good coal, as was afterward proved by burning it, but owing to some of it being water stained and made more dense than the ordinary coal by crushing and "slips" in the mine, it had a dull,

slaty appearance. Yet the engineer in this case was a man who had had about 20 years' experience and the fireman had been handling coal for 8 or 10 years, and had been using the same kind of coal as examined for three or four years.

The fireman then should learn the appearance of the various impurities in coal and should watch the coal closely for them, throwing out such as he sees. He should learn by experiment the effect that the impurities have on the fire, whether they will make a running clinker or merely add to the amount of ash, etc.

R. C.

Regulation of Card Strips.

An interesting discussion has been running in an English textile journal upon the regulation of card strips and the effect of air currents upon same. The following ideas given by one writer will be found interesting.

"The air currents to which I attribute the cause of flat strips is the one passing between the front plate and the flats themselves. This draught or air current enters from the atmosphere, and comes in contact with that area of cylinder and flats and the volume of space (which are varied by the movement of the plate. The wires on the cylinder create another draught by the cylinder revolving, which at the same time comes in contact with the opposing force.

Now these two forces acting in different directions bring in a further question as to which of the two forces is the stronger. Suppose we set the plate further away from the cylinder, which means heavier strips on flats, the volume of space is now made greater, and also the area of flats and cylinder. The two forces in my mind seem to check each other to a certain degree, and the air current that enters by the flats and plate appears to be the stronger. Thus it has the tendency to play more on the cylinder, which, of course, presents a larger area to the inlet of air, and the air will get between the cylinder wires, and therefore tend to release the fibre from the hold of the cylinder wires, and thus become more subject to the action of centrifugal force.

If the plate was set nearer to the cylinder it would give lighter strips and again I turn to the aforesaid air current, which is directed by the plate to a smaller area of cylinder surface by the alteration of the plate, and by the agency of the plate. The air current plays on the flats wire in a more direct manner, and therefore with the flats wire being set in the opposite direction to those of the cylinder, it is obvious that the air current has then the tendency to what I might term "blow off" more of the loose fibres. Probably this is good cotton, and as this occurs the cylinder

will take hold of the loose fibres and carry them forward to the doffer.

Now examine the aforesaid force and pressure, and let us take for our purpose say a flat 45in. on the wire, with the wires set at 24 to the inch, and the distance between each wire to be equal to two wires (side by side), then we might say the wires are set one in three in each line, and this will give us one-third of the whole length of flat (45in.), that is actually taken up by the wires which equal 15in., therefore we have, practically speaking, 30in. of the 45in. open to air current. Take the wire to be 1-4in. long to the foundation, and ignore the space between the plate and end of wires which is always open for the whole length of the flat, and we get 7-5 square inches. Then we have to take into consideration the atmospheric pressure of 14-7lbs. per square inch approx. (normal conditions), which makes a total pressure of 110lbs. I don't know the pressure of the draught, which is set up by the cylinder revolving, but I believe that the one passing between the flats and plate is much the greater. I might say there will be a similar air current where the flats enter the card. I wonder what sort of carding and what quantity of flat strips there would be if we excluded the above mentioned air currents, and if this condition of things come about then I should say that centrifugal force would be the chief ruling factor, but under present circumstances I firmly believe that the real secret in regulating flat strips is in the above mentioned air current, which is directed to its proper place by the agency of the front plate, and is at the same time assisted by centrifugal force.

Indian Cotton Mills.

Sixty years ago the first cotton spinning and weaving mill was projected in India. According to the Bombay Millowners' Association returns to June 30 last there were 243 mills, with 20 others in course of erection.

The number of spindles had risen in round numbers, to 6,200,000, and the looms to 82,700; the hands employed had increased to 234,000, and the cotton consumed to about 2,000,000 bales. The capital in the industry is \$6,000,000. For the year ending March 31, 1910, the products of the India cotton mills was 627,364,000 pounds of yarn, and 288,723,000 pounds, or 962,463,000 yards of woven cloths. There were exported 227,400,000 pounds of yarn and 94,100,000 yards of cloth.

In eleven years the production of cloths has increased 133 per cent by weight and 193 per cent by length. But imports of piece goods increased 63 per cent, nearly all going from the United Kingdom.

Hill-Boozer Doffing Machine to be Manufactured.

We learn with considerable interest that the Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., of Woonsocket, R. I., has closed a deal with the Hill-Boozer Doffing Machine Co., of Spartanburg, S. C., and will manufacture and market the machine.

This machine was invented at Tucapau, S. C., and the inventors have spent several years of hard work in perfecting the details and it is now believed that the machine will stand all tests and can be considered as a commercial possibility.

Y. M. C. A. Banquet at Kannapolis.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The banquet on February 20th at the Y. M. C. A. for the members of the various working committees, was a decided success. The table was spread in the auditorium and plates were prepared for forty persons and while the party was enjoying the abundant supply of good things the Kannapolis string band played some choice selections of music. Mr. E. F. Carter, president of the board of directors, acted as toastmaster and the chairman of each committee gave a report of the work accomplished by his committee and Dr. Foster, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., in Columbia, S. C., delivered a very able address on the physical work of the association. Mr. G. C. Huntington, State secretary, spoke about the religious work. Messrs E. F. Carter, Lee Woodall, R. E. Clapp and G. D. McIntosh sang "Coming Thro' the Rye," which brought a round of applause from the audience. All departed for their homes feeling the bonds of fellowship more than before and resolved to work together for the good of the association, which is growing and has received about fifty new members since New Year.

New Dary Ring Traveler Representative.

Geo. Howell, who for many years has been superintendent of the Imperial Cotton Mills and the Chronicle Mills, of Belmont, N. C., has resigned his position in order to become the Southern representative of the Dary Ring Traveler Company of Taunton, Mass.

Mr. Howell has had a long and successful career as a superintendent and we have no doubt that he will succeed in his new work.

Not He.

Inquiring friend, making conversation with recently returned missionary: "While you were in Africa, did you go into the interior?"

Missionary, sadly: "No, one of my dearest friends did; I was chased by the same tribe, but luckily escaped."

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Extravagance.

Her Idea Of It.

Two oysters were in a big pot full of milk getting ready for stew. Said one oyster to the other: "Where are we?" "At a church supper," was the reply. Whereupon the little oyster said: "What on earth do they want of both of us?"—Milwaukee Press.

"Mother, which is the correct way to express yourself in speaking of a hen: to say she is setting or sitting?" "My son, that does not interest me at all. What I want to know when I hear a hen cackle is whether she is laying or lying."

Dyers' Department

IN one of the large cloth factories in Barcelona, a machine has been invented to dye skeins of yarn, thread and string, a process which formerly was done by hand. The invention is considered by the local trade as an important labor saver, and it is thought that its use will soon become extensive in this vicinity. The machine dyes the skeins with great rapidity and regularity in 'vat blue' and other colors, and it is said to produce much more perfect work than the hand method.

The machine is constructed independent of the color vats, and runs on wheels along a track at the top of them, so that when the skeins have finished their bath in one of the vats the machine can run along and place them over the next one; thus administering each succeeding treatment without the necessity of changing the liquids, as was customary in the old method. This is an important improvement, because the changing of the liquids was formerly done with pumps, whose installation was somewhat expensive, and the work involved by this method was great. Moreover, when the liquid colors were so disturbed, the air brought into contact with them caused them to oxidize and lose a great part of their good qualities.

The machine is operated as follows: The skeins are first stretched over frames supported by two rigid and two flexible uprights. The frames are attached to two parallel, continuous chains, whose movement is guided by the cylinders. The three cylinders are mounted upon the same base, which supports the fixed rods guided by small wheels, allowing the frames to be easily elevated and to return by their own weight to their former position. When the frames enter the bath they are subject to a forward and backward movement effected by the chains and by the action of the cylinders, which strike the frames alternately. This movement shapes the frames and causes the threads to separate, allowing better penetration of the color. On leaving the bath, the frames pass between the two wringers and then through the revolving, circular brushes, which also have a forward and backward movement, and serve thoroughly to comb and separate the threads.

At the beginning of the operation the frames are placed on the chains on the right side of the machine, and after passing through the bath, wringers and brushes are taken off on the other side. To change from one color vat to the next, the whole base of the machine is lifted from the liquid by means of the counter-balance. After the change is made the base is again lowered. The machine is operated by an electric motor, and obtains the current from overhead trolley wires.

The machine will dye the skeins much more economically than the

hand method, and at the same time, with more regularity of color."—Report of Consul General H. M. Morgan at Barcelona, Spain, to Department of Commerce and Labor.

Control Valve For Dye Vessels.

A new isothermal valve has been invented by Alfred Baldwin, of Keighley, Yorkshire, Eng., and is now in operation, whereby when the temperature of a thermometer placed in the dye vessel reaches any fixed point it completes an electrical circuit which, by means of an electro magnet, automatically shuts off the steam. By this means the range of temperature can be kept at 205 degrees to 206 degrees F. Since the employment of steam the temperature in a dye vessel has varied from 208 degrees to 210 degrees on the side where the steam was admitted down to 202 degrees on the opposite side; this difference of 6 degrees to 8 degrees is said to account for unevenness in dyeing. By this new control valve it is claimed that 95 per cent of the damage can be avoided and there would be a saving in steam of 50 per cent in open vessels to 85 per cent in closed vessels.

WOODSIDE MILLS Y. M. C. A.

One of the handsomest Y. M. C. A. buildings for textile communities of the South was opened at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., on Saturday night, February 18. A large crowd was present to enjoy the interesting exercises, which were held in the gymnasium auditorium of the new building.

Prof. D. W. Daniel, of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, and President Poteat, of Furman University, made the principal addresses. Both men paid high tribute to the work of the association, as they were familiar with it at close range.

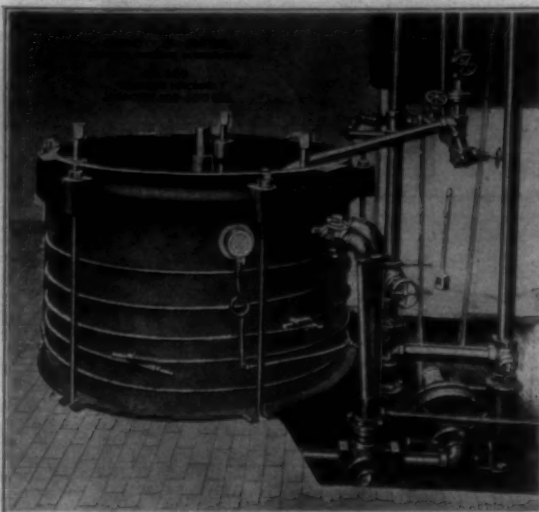
G. C. Huntington, interstate secretary for the Carolinas, said the association movement had made remarkable progress in the two States during 1910; and N. C. Schlichter, secretary industrial department, International Committee Y. M. C. A. also spoke. He said that this was the ninth association property to be opened in the textile communities of the Carolinas, with a total valuation of over two hundred thousand dollars.

John T. L. Woodside, president of the Woodside Mills, has been the prime mover in this new enterprise. The building cost over ten thousand dollars. It is of beautiful design and matches well the other fine public buildings recently erected at Woodside. A park is being laid out in front of the building. The keys were presented to Charles Lee, the secretary, by Joel D. L. Woodside, treasurer of the company.

ECONOMY IN DYEING

THE PSARSKI DYEING MACHINE

Reduces
The
Drug
Bill



Saves
Steam
Saves
Water
Saves
Labor

Sulphur, Developed and Vat Dyes Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING---

The stock goes to the carder in as perfect condition as out of the original bale.

BLEACHING—The cotton is bleached and washed Perfectly Clean (free from chlorine or acid) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to a batch.

SKEIN DYEING---

No boiling out. No tangles. Yarns are left in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY---

The machine recommended for this purpose dyes 300-350 lbs. to a batch, Sulphur or Developed Blacks. Singeing and Sorting eliminated—No Damaged or Seconds.

Ten to Twenty Per Cent. Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO

F. J. MUIR, Greensboro, N. C., Southern Agent

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ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Application for entry as second-class matter at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., pending.

THURSDAY, March 2

Our Northern Office.

In order to keep closely in touch with the advertising end of our business we have opened an office in room 1136 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., and have secured as our Northern manager Herman Sonneborn, who for several years held a similar position with the Tradesman, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Our Location.

For the benefit of our friends who wish to call on us when they are in Charlotte we wish to state that we are temporarily located at 29 1-2 South Tryon street, in the Wilkinson Building.

We expect in a short time to move to better and permanent quarters but for a few weeks will be located at the above address.

We extend a cordial invitation to all mill people to call or to make our office their headquarters while in Charlotte.

We welcome such visits as they bring us more closely in touch with the mills and enable us to extend our acquaintance.

SUCCESSOR TO NOTHING.

Those who have worked in an old mill to which had been added from time to time the remains of other old mills, know the difficulties which continually arise and that no matter how hard they may labor, ultimate success seems unattainable.

Those who have been transferred from such conditions to a new mill where the machinery is bright and new, can realize to some extent the feelings of the editor of this publication on the occasion of our first regular issue.

We are successor to nothing, and glad of it. That we are the predecessor of much we confidently hope.

On January 12th we made a preliminary run and issued a specimen edition as our samples and they were pronounced good by the mill people of the South.

With that edition our managing editor went to New England for several weeks and there secured a goodly amount of orders for advertisements from the machinery and supply people.

We have purchased our raw

stock which is paper and now with appearance a feature because it this issue we are turning on the steam for a long and, we hope, with many advertisers. prosperous run.

Just as it takes a new mill some time to get its machinery adjusted and lubricated, so it will take us several weeks to get our organization completed and to work out a satisfactory system.

The paramount considerations with us are quality and efficiency and to that end our editor spent considerable time in New York studying the methods of high grade and successful publications and will put into effect many good ideas.

We expect to publish a live, readable journal and will carry full personal and mill news pages with improved methods of obtaining early information.

The discussion page will be a feature and we will arrange for a large number of especially contributed articles by the best writers that can be obtained.

Our cotton goods and yarn market pages will hold condensed reports of the various markets and we will strive to obtain for them a reputation for accuracy.

Our editorial policy will be conservative but we will not be afraid to speak out upon all matter which effect the textile industry of the South and the welfare of its people.

This is an absolutely independent journal which belongs to no faction or interest and which will affiliate with no political party.

We will confine our news to the South and will not seek subscribers in any other section. From Virginia to Texas is a large enough field for our operations and we will leave New England to the six textile journals which are now published in the North.

It is generally understood and usually true that a new journal must sink a considerable amount of money before it is established and it is therefore particularly gratifying to us to know that we are beginning publication upon a paying basis.

Our ability to do this is due to the support that has been given us by the mill people and machinery agents of the South. Wherever our managing editor went in the North to solicit advertising he found that letters had been written ahead of him by the Southern agents recommending the new journal and advising that contracts for advertising be given.

We appreciate to the fullest extent this support and expect to so conduct this publication as to justify the confidence.

We expect to make typographical

We do not, however, expect to rely upon the appearance of our journal but are working and planning for the largest Southern circulation of any textile journal.

With this object in view we have made the subscription price \$1.00 per year which is a popular price among mill people although less than the cost of publication.

The possible limit of circulation of a journal of this kind in the South is about 5,000 and we believe we can reach that figure during the present year.

According to our best information and belief only one journal has now as many as 1,500 subscribers in the Southern cotton mills and that is the Textile Manufacturer which has about 3,000.

We have been much gratified at the manner in which subscriptions have been coming in from all over the South and we look for a much increased daily number now that we have begun publication.

We wish to make this journal as interesting and efficient as possible and will welcome suggestions or criticisms from either advertisers or subscribers.

It is said that some people bear three kinds of trouble, all they ever had, all they have now and all they ever expect to have.

Our troubles of the present are small and we expect to so conduct this publication as to avoid troubles in the future. We are successor to nothing and do not have to look back upon the troubles or errors of the past.

North Carolina Child Labor Bill.

After a long fight the North Carolina house of representatives killed by a vote of 63 to 29 the Battle bill, which provided for a minimum age limit of 14 years.

The Wall bill which limited the hours of work to 60 hours per week was passed by a vote of 45 to 23 and will probably pass the senate also.

An Address at Manchester, England.

The following remarks taken from a recent address of President Stubbs of the Manchester, Eng., Chamber of Commerce before that body, will be found interesting:

"Whilst our mills have been running full time, foreign mills have in many cases been on short time. Our goods compare favorably with those of any nation. Our work people are competent and expert. We buy in the cheapest markets without any restrictions, and I am persuaded that under these circumstances we may look forward with confidence to the future."

PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE MILLS

T. A. Bennett has resigned as overseer of spinning at Enoree, S. C.

Chas. Bowen has resigned as second hand in carding at Catechee, S. C., and will engage in farming.

T. J. Johnson, of Lancaster, S. C., has become overseer of carding at Hamer, S. C.

E. E. Bishop has resigned as superintendent of the Alice Mills, of Easley, S. C.

T. E. Moore, of Tucapau, S. C., returned last week from a business trip to New York.

E. E. Bishop has resigned as superintendent of the Alice Mills at Easley, S. C.

P. M. Tice has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Alice Mills of Easley, S. C.

J. E. Gaddy, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., will be superintendent of the Helen Mills at Selma, Ala.

S. D. Atkins has been promoted to second hand in slashing at the Manchester, Ga., Mfg. Co.

F. D. McCullum, of Asheville, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at Albany, Ga.

Y. L. Yon, of Edgefield, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at the Newberry, S. C., Cotton Mills.

W. Lee Packard, superintendent of the Cliffside, N. C., Mills was visiting in Shelby, N. C., recently.

Luther Lane has resigned as loom fixer at Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Jas. Chapman has become designer and jacquard card cutter for the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

D. A. Abernathy has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

V. E. Meyers, of Trough, S. C., has become overseer of cloth room at Fairmont, S. C.

W. D. Pendleton has become card grinder at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mills.

W. H. Reman has taken the position of roll coverer at the Saxon Mills of Spartanburg, S. C.

D. L. Wright has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dacotah Mills of Lexington, N. C.

J. A. Head has been promoted to position of second hand in carding at the Gate City Mills, of Atlanta.

R. H. Layton has moved from Atlanta, and is now residing at Charlotte, N. C.

J. D. Campbell has resigned as superintendent of the Marlboro Mills at Bennettsville, S. C.

B. F. Spier has been promoted to superintendent of the Marlboro Mills at Bennettsville, S. C.

Arthur Gardner, of Yorkville, S. C., has accepted a position at Cliffside, N. C.

W. R. Graham is now second hand in weaving at the Washington Mills of Fries, Va.

W. H. Gray, of Woodruff, S. C., is on a visit to the Northern markets.

H. F. Jones has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arcade Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

R. P. Gossett has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Enoree, S. C., Cotton Mill.

N. W. Garner has become overseer of weaving at the Clinton, S. C., Cotton Mills.

W. K. Collier has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Cliffside, N. C., Mills.

Wallace Brown has become night superintendent of the Harriss Mfg. Co., of Rock Hill, S. C.

Sam Hall has resigned as overseer of carding at the Girard, Ala., Cotton Mills.

Oscar McDaniel has accepted a position in the cloth room at Forest City, N. C.

Henry McGee, of Iva, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Alice Mills of Easley, S. C.

H. L. Goppel, formerly with the Columbia Mills, is the superintendent of the new Glencoe Mill, at Columbia, S. C.

M. R. Macomson, superintendent of the Spartan Mill at Spartanburg, S. C., is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

S. W. Mimms, superintendent of the Granby Mills of Columbia, has resigned as a member of the Richland county dispensary board.

S. D. Lovern, of the Spalding Mills of Griffin, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Georgia Cotton Mills, of Dublin, Ga.

Phil Sullivan, who recently succeeded Jas. Strang with the Metallic Drawing Roll Company, is on a Southern trip at this time.

J. T. Alexander, of Burlington, N. C., has taken charge of the spinning in the Maple Mills, of Dillon, S. C.

A. W. Paison, of Concord, N. C., has become overseer of beaming at the Highland Park Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

C. E. Marsh, master mechanic of the Apalachee Mills at Arlington, S. C., was recently operated upon for appendicitis.

Frank Hamilton, night watchman at the Fairmont, S. C., Mfg. Co., was married last week to Miss Della Williams.

W. E. G. Morris has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Hudson Cotton Mills, of Lenoir, N. C.

J. W. Kidd, formerly superintendent of the Calvine Mills, of Charlotte, is now superintendent at Rhodhiss, N. C.

J. A. Echols has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mills, of Charlotte, N. C.

Grant Estlow has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Patterson Mills, at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

P. M. White has accepted the position of carder and spinner at the Liberty Cotton Mills, of Clayton, N. C.

P. B. Raeford, overseer of finishing at the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C., has been on a visit to his former home at Wesson, Miss.

W. H. Gurley, overseer of weaving at the Sanford, N. C., Cotton Mills, has purchased a meat market.

H. J. Forsyth, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Clinton, S. C., Cotton Mills, was a Charlotte visitor last week.

T. L. Saunders, Jr., overseer of carding at Kannapolis, N. C., was called to Forest City last week by the death of his father.

R. T. Fisher has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the McAden Mills No. 3, of McAdenville, N. C.

E. W. Craighill has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Tupelo Cotton Mills, of Tupelo, Miss.

E. S. Ward has resigned his position at the Camperdown Mills, of Greenville, S. C., to become overseer warping and slashing at the Brogan Mills, of Anderson, S. C.

Alex. R. Howard, who for several years has been designer for the Gibson Mills, of Concord, N. C., has been promoted to secretary and treasurer of the same mill.

W. P. Bennick has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Elmira Mills, of Burlington, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Jewell Mills, of Thomasville, N. C.

E. J. Barnette, formerly superintendent of the Forest City, N. C., Mill, has recently moved his residence from Hendersonville, N. C., to Greenville, S. C.

Arthur M. Hamilton has resigned as superintendent of the Dayton Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., to become superintendent of the Lowe Mills, at Huntsville, Ala.

E. L. Lassiter has resigned as overseer of carding at the Liberty Cotton Mills of Clayton, N. C., to accept a similar position at Vass, N. C.

Elisha Bomar, manager of the company store at Enoree, S. C., is seriously ill. He was for many years manager of the company store at Clifton, S. C.

W. P. Leister, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at Cliffside, N. C., to become superintendent of the Shelby, N. C., Cotton Mill, moved his family last week.

C. Enos Bean has resigned as superintendent of the Majestic Mills at Belmont, N. C., to become superintendent of the Dayton Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.

Oscar Travis has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Ivey Mills of Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Brookford, N. C., Mills.

Claud D. Smith has resigned as secretary of the Otteray Mills of Union, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Dunean Mill at Greenville, S. C.

Mr. Martin, of the Monaghan Mills, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Arcade Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

J. W. Bryant has been promoted from cloth room overseer to assistant superintendent of the Royal Bag and Yarn Mills at Charleston, S. C.

T. B. Wallace, superintendent of the Watts Mill at Laurens, S. C., has been selected for the position of superintendent of the new Dunean Mill at Greenville, S. C.

Joseph R. Stott has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Hamilton Woolen Co., at Southbridge, Mass., to become superintendent of the Poulan, Ga., Cotton Mill.

W. M. Sherrard, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Jackson Mills at Iva, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Alice Mill at Easley, S. C.

E. G. Jessee will be promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Watts Mill at Laurens, S. C., when T. B. Wallace goes to the Dunean Mill, at Greenville, S. C.

(Overflow Personals Page 14.)

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Columbus, Ga.—The new Meritas Mills were put in operation on February 20th.

Lumberton, N. C.—R. C. Lee and others are proposing to build a hosiery mill at this place.

Monticello, Ga.—It is understood that the new Castle Cotton Mill plans call for reinforced concrete construction.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Arcade Mill will stop this week while a considerable amount of overhauling will be done.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Whittin Machine Works will furnish the complete machinery equipment of the new Dunson Mills.

Charleston, S. C.—The Royal Bag & Yarn Mills are starting up one hundred box looms on high grade gingham and chambrays.

Hillshoro, N. C.—The Bellvue Mills are installing additional dyeing machinery and a finishing plant for their gingham.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Eureka Mills are installing some additional machinery and are said to be sold ahead for several months.

Westminster, S. C.—The Oconee Mills of Westminster has been given the right to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$550,000.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The waste house of the Highland Park Mill was totally destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss is estimated at \$1,000.

St. Paul, N. C.—Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte has been given contract for the installation of his humidifying system in the St. Paul Cotton Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—The new Duncan Mill will have a two story carding and spinning mill with a single story saw tooth construction weave room.

Lawndale, N. C.—The Cleveland Mill & Power Co., has placed contract with the G. M. Parks Co., of Fitchburg, Mass., for an equipment of Turbo humidifiers.

Yorkville, S. C.—The waste house of the Neely Mill was burned Monday night with its entire contents. There was no insurance and the loss is estimated at \$1,000.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Vacuum Dyeing Machine Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., has completed the installation of one of their machines in the Fort Mill Mfg. Co.

Simpsonville, S. C.—The building for the big addition to the Simp-

sonville Cotton Mill has been completed and the fire protection and humidifiers have been installed.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Greenfield Bros. Shirt Co., has been incorporated to manufacture shirts. Capital \$2,000. Incorporators Gustave Milton, I. W. Scott and Sam Greenfield.

Rock Hill, S. C.—B. R. Dabbs, of Charlotte, the representative of the Vacuum Dyeing Machine Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., has sold one of the machines to the Victoria Cotton Mills.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Knoxville Woolen Mills, which are the largest woolen mills in the South are advertised for sale at auction on March 2d. The main building is 400x130.

Newport, Tenn.—The entire machinery equipment of the Clifton Mills of this place have been purchased by Alexander & Garsel, of Charlotte, N. C., and will be sold by them.

Siluria, Ala.—The Siluria Cotton Mills have purchased through Fred H. White of Charlotte, 400 Ideal automatic looms to be manufactured by the Stafford Company, of Reidsville, Mass.

Monticello, Ga.—W. T. Lang, president of the Castle Cotton Mills, will come to Monticello this week to take up his permanent residence. Work will be started at once on the \$1,000,000 cotton mill.

Wadesboro, N. C.—The recent purchasers of the Blewett Falls hydro-electric power plant are repairing the bridges leading to the plant and in other ways preparing to begin the completion of the plant at an early date.

McAdenville, N. C.—The McAden Mills have made some changes in their equipment and are now operating a number of their looms on outings. They recently purchased a drying machine from the C. G. Sargent Sons Co., of Graniteville, Mass.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Hamilton-Carhartt Cotton Mills began operations Monday after a shut down of several months and will run a full time schedule. This mill manufactures denims for the overall plant of Hamilton-Carhartt at Detroit, Mich.

Columbus, Ga.—G. A. Stafford & Company have been appointed sole selling agents for the Columbus Mitcheline quilts, manufactured by the Swift Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga. On Monday, February 27, they will place on sale a full line of these goods.

Oxford, Ala.—The Calhoun Cotton Cordage Company has been organized, with W. F. Osler, manager, and has taken over the Planter's Manufacturing Company's plant at Oxford. The new company is reported planning to enlarge the mill, which has about 2,500 ring spindles and 1,000 mule spindles for manufacturing cordage.

Albany, Ga.—The Southern Cotton Mills & Commission Co., of New York, has been appointed selling agents for the recently erected Albany Mills at Albany, Ga., which are equipped with 10,000 spindles and 300 automatic looms for the production of 38 1-2-inch 64 x 64s and 38 1-2-inch 64 x 60s. The goods will be ready for the market in about a month.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Announcement was made today by the Commercial League that the Fort Smith Garment Company had been induced to locate here. The concern comes from Ohio, but will be reorganized under a local name. It will erect a plant employing 40 persons at the start. This is the second industry the league has secured for this city within a month.

Talladega, Ala.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Talladega Hosiery Mills, W. N. Boynton was elected president to succeed S. J. Johnson, deceased. P. S. Williams was elected secretary-treasurer and general manager. The directors are: C. C. Whitson, W. H. Boynton, J. H. Johnson, R. W. and P. S. Williams. The usual dividend was declared.

Charleston, S. C.—The Royal Bag & Yarn Manufacturing Company, has completed the installation of new machinery recently planned, including 100 four-box looms for weaving fancy gingham, and a finishing machine. The plant has been operating about 12,500 ring spindles, 98 broad looms, 240 narrow looms, and dyeing and finishing equipment by electric power. Its product is cotton bags, burlaps, cottonades and denims.

Selma, Ala.—The Helen Cotton Mill Co., of Selma has about completed the improvements it began about December 1. It has overhauled and improved the machinery wherever necessary, besides adding a last number of automatic looms. This company was formed to succeed the Cawthon Cotton Mills and has a plant of 13,000 ring spindles, 350 narrow looms, 50 broad etc., for manufacturing cotton cloth.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Cook Husbands and Dr. Winston, of Paducah, Ky., are planning the organization of a company to manufacture waterproof cloth. They plan buying cloth and waterproofing it at first, and later undertaking the manufac-

ture of the cloth in connection with the waterproofing. They have been conferring with the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, with a view of establishing the plant in this city.

Greenville, S. C.—Grading has already been started on the switch from the Brandon Mill switch to the site of the Westervelt Mills. The firm of Porter & Boyd, of Charlotte, N. C., received the contract for this work about two weeks ago and at that time stated that the work would begin about the first of March. This spur will probably be finished before much work is done on the mill and the material for the construction will be carried to the site over this spur.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Bowen-Jewell Co., of Chattanooga, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 for the purpose of manufacturing and bleaching cotton cloth. The details of the company's plans have not been stated, but probably will be announced soon. The incorporators are experienced textile manufacturers who include Messrs. W. L. Bowen, D. A. Jewell, A. S. Bowen, J. B. Cody, L. M. Carr and George Bradley.

Burlington, N. C.—D. J. Heiston, of Philadelphia, specialist in hydraulic power, is making a final inspection of L. B. Holt's new water power development near Fort Snug. These turbines are prepared to turn out 600 horse power of electric energy and there is no more complete or modern development of its size in the State. We understand that Mr. Holt will furnish his own mill with electricity, and several near-by mills in which he is interested.

Union, S. C.—The annual meeting of Ottaray Mills was held last week. The report of the president T. M. Marchant, was read and favorably commented on by the directors. All the officers were re-elected, and are as follows: Thos. M. Marchant, President and Treasurer; Aug. W. Smith, Secretary. The directors are: Lewis W. Parker, Ellison A. Smyth and Wm. E. Beattie of Greenville; Jno. A. Law, D. D. Little and Aug. W. Smith, of Spartanburg; A. F. McKissick of Greenwood and Thos. M. Marchant of Union.

Since this mill started in operation two years ago it has paid out in dividends \$42,000.

The affairs of the mill are in first-class shape, although mill conditions are at this time generally unfavorable.

The directors present were Capt. Smyth, W. E. Beattie and Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville; Aug. W. Smith, D. D. Little and John A. Law of Spartanburg, and A. E. McKissick, of Greenwood.

Sanford, N. C.—W. A. Ellington, of Chapel Hill, who moved his hosiery mill to the Underwood building in this place last spring, is now making ready to put it in operation. He is re-setting the machinery and putting it in working order. The plant contains 41 knitting machines and 8 ribbers and will be operated by power furnished by the Carolina Light and Power Company. The machinery for this purpose is being installed. Mr. Ellington expects to have the plant in operation in a few days.

Greenville, S. C.—The contract for the building of the Westervelt Cotton Mills was let yesterday to the Gallivan Building Company of this city. The bids on the construction were opened in the office of Lockwood, Greene and Company in the Palmetto building and that of The Gallivan Building Company was accepted as the best.

The Gallivan Building Company is one of the largest contracting firms in the city, this company having built a number of the largest mills and other buildings in this section of the country. The work will be under the architectural supervision of Lockwood, Greene and Company of this city and Boston. This firm made the plans for the building.

Columbus, Ga.—The Meritas Mills are now entirely completed, and the company expects to begin manufacturing before March 1. This company has a capital stock of \$300,000 and has erected a complete plant for manufacturing the grade of cotton cloth that is converted into oil-cloth. The initial equipment of machinery includes 10,000 spindles and 170 52-inch looms, which will be driven by 450 electrical horsepower and employ 120 operatives to begin with. Full particulars of this enterprise were previously stated in this correspondence. The Meritas company was organized mainly by people interested in the Standard Oil Cloth Co., of New York, and to this latter company's mills the Meritas output will be shipped for conversion into oil cloth. Alvin Hunsicker, manager of the Standard Oil Cloth Company, is president of the Meritas Mills.

Greenville, S. C.—Last week a charter was issued the Dunean Cotton Mills Company by the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the company as already known, is one million dollars. The incorporators are C. O. Allen, Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, H. J. Haynsworth and J. Adger Smyth.

A tract of land comprising 225 acres has been purchased by the Dunean Cotton Mills Company as a site for the new mill.

Of the tract of land purchased as a site for the Dunean Cotton Mills,

Put in Humidifiers

For your own sake—for your stockholders, your operatives—from any angle you look at it, put in humidifiers. Any good humidifier will pay you handsomely and you will get value received all round.

The Turbo Humidifier

(The Humidifier with the Guarantee)

is the one we are selling and we know it will pay you. We wouldn't care to sell it if it didn't. One Superintendent of a New England Cotton Mill told us that his \$3,000.00 Turbo Humidifier and air cleaning equipment had paid for itself in nine months.

Can you do better than this in the installation of any other process?

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

125 acres were bought from the Melrose Land Company and 100 acres from Mr. Edward Earle, both amounting to 225 acres.

This tract of land lies between Mills Mill and the Brandon Cotton Mills and is near the fertilizer plant of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The Columbia & Greenville branch of the Southern Railway runs within a short distance of the property.

The site is a particularly beautiful one and well adapted to the purpose for which it was bought. The land lies well and is very fertile. An abundance of water is on the place, two large branches affording all the water that will be needed in the operation of the plant.

Capt. Smyth, who has promoted this million dollar cotton mill for the manufacture of the finer grades of cotton cloth, stated recently that soon after the charter was received work would begin toward the organization of the company.

MILLS IN TROUBLE AT GRIFFIN, GA.

A matter of considerable interest is the trouble that have come upon the Boyd-Mangum Mills, Central Mills, Cherokee Mills and Spalding Mills of Griffin, Ga.

These four mills have been controlled by J. J. Mangum, J. W. Mangum and Douglas Boyd, all of whom have resigned and each mill has been placed in the hands of a committee of the stockholders with W. J. Kincaid as permanent chairman of all committees.

Auditors are now busy upon the books of the several corporations, but the affairs are said to be in such shape that it will be some time before the status will be known.

Meeting of the creditors are to be held this week and many hope that a reorganization can be effected without resort to the courts.

The mills effected are as follows: Boyd-Mangum Mfg. Co., capital \$150,000, 15,000 spindles, 400 looms on fancy weaves and drills.

Central Mills, capital \$125,000, 8,500 spindles, 205 looms on dobby goods.

Cherokee Mills, capital \$200,000, 10,000 spindles, 350 looms on blankets and towels.

Spalding Mills, capital \$125,000, 11,000 spindles, 375 looms on dobby weaves.

Mrs. Cobb—Was the grocer's boy imprudent to you again when you telephoned your order this morning?

"Yes, Mrs. Cobb, he was that; but I fixed him this time. I sez, 'who the hell do you think you're talkin' to?' This is Mrs. Cobb."—Exchange.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

A. H. Rogers now has charge of the twister room at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mills.

W. A. Skidmore has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Shelby, N. C., Cotton Mills.

J. B. Moore is now carder and spinner at the Klotho Mills of Kings Mountain, N. C.

Russell Webb has accepted the position of shipping clerk at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mills.

R. F. Coble has sold his residence in Concord, N. C., and purchased another on Church street of the same town.

C. L. Upchurch, of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Shelby, N. C., Cotton Mills.

Roger Gant has resigned as shipping clerk at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mill to take a place in the office of the Erwin Mills at Duke, N. C.

W. I. Woodward has resigned as superintendent of the Belmont and Shelby Mills, of Shelby, N. C., on account of ill health and has gone to Florida.

B. L. Ledwell has resigned as superintendent of the Capitola Mfg. Co., at Marshall, N. C., and become superintendent of the Belmont Mills at Shelby, N. C.

Ralph Ward, who has been a long time of the Durham Hosiery Mill No. 1 here, has been promoted to the management of the Durham Hosiery Mill No. 4 at Chapel Hill.

Geo. Howell has resigned as superintendent of the Imperial Cotton Mills and the Chronicle Mills, at Belmont, N. C., to become Southern representative of the Dary Ring Traveler Co.

C. E. Orrill of Ware, Mass., who is to be superintendent of the new Westervelt Mill has arrived at Greenville, S. C. He resigned as superintendent of the Otis Mill at Ware, Mass., to accept this position.

Central Supply Company.

A new supply company has been recently organized at Greenville, S. C., and will be known as the Central Supply Company.

This company will handle high grade slasher clothes and imported roller skeins and will be controlled by men of long practical experience.

Flag Raising.

The Junior Order of Young-Hart-sell mill, Concord, N. C., had a flag raising and Bible presentation at the Patterson mill school recently. Mr. M. B. Stickley made an appropriate address and music was furnished by the Forest Hill band. There were some interesting exercises by the children of the school.

T. L. Saunders Dead.

Thomas L. Saunders, an honored citizen for eighteen years at Forest City, N. C., died last week of paralysis. He was sixty-seven years old. For seventeen years he was a faithful machinist at the Forest City Cotton Mill, until one year ago when he had a stroke of paralysis.

His son, T. L. Saunders, Jr., is overseer of carding at Kannapolis, N. C.

Killed by a Fall.

David J. Mimms, aged thirty, is dead at the Columbia, S. C., hospital of an aneurism, resulting from an injury received on December 24, falling from a scaffold at Glencoe Mills.

The funeral took place in Sumter. His brother, S. W. Mimms, is superintendent of the Granby Mills, Columbia.

Brandon Bank Doubles Capital.

The Brandon Savings Bank, located at the Brandon Mills, near Greenville, S. C., has increased its capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The Brandon Savings Bank, while a small institution, has had a remarkable record since its establishment.

Chester E. Hatch, secretary of the Brandon Mills, is also secretary of the Brandon Bank.

New Supply Company at Spartanburg.

The Palmetto Supply Company, which will do a general mill and machinery supply business, was organized last week. Mr. George Shanklin is president. Mr. T. M. Evins is secretary, and several directors. The company is capitalized at \$25,000, the entire amount being paid in. The store will be located next to the post office on North Church street, and will be opened for business by March 1st.

Fire at Glen Lowry.

The sounding of the Glen-Lowry company's mill whistle Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, told of trouble at the mill. A box car of compressed cotton, which had come in that afternoon and been left standing on the spur track, just in front of the warehouse, was found to be on fire. The men rolled the car up the track above the mill, emptied the cotton on the ground and extinguished it. The damage done was only the loss of the cotton.

Harvie Jordan to Speak in Spain.

Harvie Jordan, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted an invitation from C. W. Macara, of Manchester, England, president of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, to deliver an address before that organization at its coming meeting at Barcelona, Spain, in May. The meeting will be held May 8, 9, and 10. Mr. Jordan will speak on the subject, "Better Baling and Marketing of American Cotton." He has

also been authorized to appoint a number of delegates from among the cotton planters of the South to attend this conference.

Boy Hurt at Locke Mill.

John Kirk, 15 years of age, was injured at the Locke mill, of Concord, N. C., by falling from an elevator he was riding on. The boy was descending on the elevator and as he passed one of the floors he caught the edge of the floor and let the elevator go on down. After holding to the floor for an instant he attempted to drop and catch the elevator but missed his balance and fell to the floor beneath, a distance of about 10 feet. He sustained a broken wrist and several bruises. It is said that the accident was due to the boy's own carelessness, as he had been warned about attempting such a hazardous practice while on the elevator.

Exit Factory Inspectors.

On Monday morning the commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina requested the resignation of both factory inspectors and Monday afternoon they were received and accepted.

Commissioner Watson said that he had always obeyed the wishes of the higher authority and the action of the chief executive, sustained by the general assembly, having eliminated any means for conducting factory inspection, there will of course be none. Even were any other funds available for this purpose—and this is not the case—he said he would not under any circumstances attempt indirectly or otherwise to go counter to the action of the higher authorities referred to.

Railroad Pays for Death of Husband

The case of Mrs. E. V. Autry, administratrix of L. B. Autry, against the A. C. L., was given to the jury at Fayetteville, N. C., last week and within an hour a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,000. The railroad took an appeal. The plaintiff was suing for \$25,000 for the loss of her husband, which she attributed to the carelessness of the A. C. L. in not filling up a hole near its station at Hope Mills, which was the cause of her husband's death, as one of the wheels of a wagon, loaded with machinery, which he was transporting from the depot for the Hope Mills Mfg. Co., sank in the hole, precipitating a heavy piece of machinery upon him, resulting in his death.

Sea Island Conference.

For the purpose of considering means of increasing the present price of the staple, a call has been issued by President C. S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Union for a conference of the Sea Island cotton growers of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida at Waycross, Ga., March 14 next. Steps for restricting the acreage for the coming season, to avert the danger of overproduction, also will be considered by the conference.

Has Recovered From Wound.

Lois Wright, the 11-year-old girl who some time ago was maliciously shot in the shoulder by Carl Haynes, a nine-year-old playmate, at Drayton mills, of Spartanburg, S. C., has recovered from the wound. She was taken home from the Spartanburg hospital, where she had been ever since the shooting.

Although a terrible wound was inflicted upon her, a hole being blown in her shoulder by the shotgun, it has completely healed, and she will not lose the use of her arm. There is a scar, but it is almost unnoticeable, except when observed closely. The boy is awaiting trial.

National Cotton Manufacturers

The ninetieth meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., April 12 and 13, 1911. These dates have been selected because they immediately follow the Congress of Technology which will be held on the preceding days, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the charter of that institution, and it is expected that many of those present will remain to attend the meeting.

President MacLaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak at the opening session, and during the meeting papers are expected on the following subjects: "Arbitration on Cancellation of Orders," "By-Products in Cotton Manufacture," "Doffing Machines and Their Relation to Child Labor," "Electric Power Transmission to Cotton Mills," "Executive Management of the Textile Plant and Its Relation to the Market," "Gas Producers and Gas Engines for Cotton Mills," "Illumination," "Law of Moisture in Cotton and Wool," "Methods of Cost Finding in Cotton Mills," "Moisture in Cotton," "Renaissance of the Waterfall," "Rewinding Weft Yarn," "Sandwich Island Cotton," "Textile Education from a Manufacturing Standpoint," "Weaving Shed Roof Construction," and also reports on standard specifications and other subjects by special committees.

At the Zoo.

Johnny: Grandpa, do lions go to Heaven?

Grandpa: No, Johnny.

Johnny: Well, do ministers?

Grandpa: Why, of course. Why do you ask?

Johnny: Well, suppose a lion eats a minister.—Exchange.

She Kneaded the Dough.

A young man, who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make."

The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."—Exchange.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—So far as business in the primary cotton goods market is concerned, there is considerable difficulty in getting buyers to place orders to cover future needs. They are watching the course of the cotton market, and recent developments in that quarter have not been such as to induce confidence in the holding of current prices. On the other hand the mills have been pointing out for some time past that prices on finished goods were down to the very lowest possible point, and at the prices paid for raw material it would be impossible to grant concessions. Prices are holding well, considering the slow demand and weakness shown in yarns and cotton.

Jobbers do not appear to be pessimistic as to the final outcome of business conditions. They say that while retailers are not buying in volume and seem content to order merchandise just as they need it, the aggregate business being done is more satisfactory than reports from the primary markets would indicate. The cautious way in which retailers are buying and the smallness of their stocks show, cotton men say, an underlying condition of the market which is healthy, and when the real purchasing power of the country is brought to bear on the primary markets the result will be a much larger business based on the actual needs of the people and not upon a supposed demand for merchandise which does not materialize.

On some counts of print cloths sellers report that the converters are ordering more freely. Converters say that while retailers and manufacturers have not been buying in large quantities the orders that they are now placing for immediate use has created a demand for printed fabrics which has brought about better buying on the wide cloths in the primary markets. Buyers of converted goods are certain, cotton men say, to encounter a scarcity on these goods in a short while, if they do not anticipate their wants more than they have in the past.

Commission men say that buyers are placing orders for later delivery on fall dress gingham than they did in any previous season. Some houses report that they have booked orders for as late delivery as October and November, while September has usually been as late as buyers would place orders in former years. It is thought by many that fall gingham have secured a firm place in the market and they do not attribute the exceptional business of this season to any cause except the real growth in the demand for this character of goods for fall.

Several new lines of gingham are expected to be opened for fall in a few days and business has been so satisfactory that there is thought to be no doubt that they will have any

difficulty in selling up their production if the opening is not too long delayed.

Fall River sold about 90,000 pieces of print cloths, of which half were for spot delivery.

There has been a better demand for made-up sheets and pillow cases and other staple domestics in the jobbing houses, but the demand is not broad enough to force jobbers into the primary markets.

Prices on Cotton Goods.

Following is the range of prices on leading lines of cottons in this market:

Print cloths, 28-in. 64x64s	3½c
Print cloths, 28-in. 64x60s	3½c
Gray goods, 38½-in. std	5½c-5½c
Gray goods, 39-in. 68x72s	5½c-5½c
Brown drills, std.	8½c-8½c
Brown sheetings, So. std	8½c
Brown sheetings, 4-yard,	56x60
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7½c
Denims, 9 ounces	14½c-17½c
Tickings, 8 ounces	13c
Standard prints	5½c
Std. staple gingham	7c
Dress gingham	7½c-9½c
Kid-finished cambrics	4c-4½c

World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued today, shows the total visible to be 4,913,301 against 5,037,485 last week, and 4,608,276 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,795,301, against 3,899,485 last week, and 3,286,276 last year; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, India, Brazil, etc., 1,118,000, against 1,138,000 last week and 1,322,000 last year.

Movement of Cotton.

New York, Feb. 24.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending February 24 were compiled by the New York Cotton exchange:

	This year.	This year.
Port receipts	108,045	83,515
Overland to mills and Canada	17,180	11,153
Southern mill takings (estimated)	45,000	50,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	12,042	8,236
Brought into sight	158,183	136,432
Total Crop Movement.		
Port receipts	7,579,775	6,078,827
Overland to mills and Canada	719,652	625,385
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,600,000	1,725,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	407,824	520,898
Brought into sight this season	10,397,251	8,897,030

What would you do if a copper-head snake wrapped itself around the brake handle of your auto? Quit drinking.—Exchange.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS'

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville, com	75	
Aiken		
American Spinning	166	
American Spinning, pfd.	104	
Anderson, pfd	90	
Areade		
Arista	80	
Arkwright, pfd	105	
Arlington	140	
Atherton	75	
Avon	100	
Avondale Mills	136	
Augusta		
Belton	38	
Bloomfield	110	
Brandon	110	
Brogan (new series)	71	
Brookside	100	
Brown Mfg. Co.		
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	101	
Clara	110	
Clover	137½	
Cox	60	
Clifton	87½	
Clifton, pfd	100	
Cliffside	190	
Chiquola	191	
Courtney	95	
Cherokee Mfg. Co.		
Converse	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co.	95	
Cora	135	
Darlington	83½	
Dallas, Ala.	107	
Drayton, pfd	101	
Dillon		
Dilling		
Efard	125	
Easley	171	
Elmira, pfd	100	
Eagle and Phenix	110	
Enoree	50	
Erwin, pfd	101	
Exposition	200	
Fairfield		
Florence	120	
Gaffney	60	
Gaston	71	
Gluck	100	
Gainsville	60	
Gibson	70	
Glen Lowry, pfd	100	
Graniteville, S. C.	152	
Grendel	106	
Greenwood	55	
Highland Park	200	
Highland Park, pfd	101	
Hartsville	177	
Hartsville, pfd	101	
Henrietta	170	
Imma Mills, pfd	101	
King, Jno. P.	79	
Kesler	140	
Laurens	130	
Lancaster, com	130	
Langley	116	
Linden		
Limestone	150	
Lockhart	71½	
Loray, pfd	90	
Lowell		

Lumberton	251
Mooreville	125
Mills Mfg. Co.	110
Modena	100
Molohon	103
Monaghan	103
Monarch	100
Monarch, pfd	
Marlboro	70
Newberry	141
Nokomis, N. C.	200
Norris	130
Ninety-Six	142
Olympia, 1st pfd	85
Olympia Mills, 2d pfd	40
Orr	102
Ozark	110
Pacolet, com	87½
Pacolet, pfd	100
Patterson	120
Piedmont	170
Pelzer	154
Poe	125
Pell City, pfd	101
Pell City	80
Roanoke Mills	
Riverside Mfg. Co.	78
Salisbury	136
Saxon	135
Sibley, Ga	71
Social Circle	99
Spartan	126
Statesville Cot. Mills	100
Trenton, N. C.	
Tuscarora	110
Tucapau	250
Union Buffalo, 1st pfd	64½
Toxaway	78
Union Buffalo, 2d pfd	14
Unity, Ga	225
Victor	112
Walhalla, S. C.	62
Warren, pfd	107
Washington, pfd	107½
Washington, com	
Watts	100
Ware Shoals	75
Wiscasset	120
Woodside, com	97
Woodside, pfd	94
Williamston	122
Woodruff	117½
Woodlawn	103

New Hosiery Association.

The Carolinas and Virginia Hosiery Association was formed at Raleigh, N. C., last week, after a meeting of hosiery mill representatives from North and South Carolina and Virginia.

There were representatives from 28 mills, representing 75 per cent. of the products of the territory.

The purpose of the meeting was for the establishment of more cordial relations between the hosiery manufacturers of the three States and to confer about the conditions confronting the industry.

The following officers were elected:

President, C. McL. Carr, of Durham; vice-president, H. A. V. Packer, of Portsmouth; secretary and treasurer, Ernest Martin, of Raleigh. Advisory board: C. McL. Carr, H. A. V. Packer, C. W. Jeffreys, P. H. Williams and A. McDowell.

Doctor—"Did your husband follow my directions? Did he take the medicine I left for him, religiously?"

Patient's Wife—"I'm afraid not, doctor; he swore every time I gave him a dose."—Exchange.

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

A. H. Rogers now has charge of the twister room at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mills.

W. A. Skidmore has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Shelby, N. C., Cotton Mills.

J. B. Moore is now carder and spinner at the Klotho Mills of Kings Mountain, N. C.

Russell Webb has accepted the position of shipping clerk at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mills.

R. F. Coble has sold his residence in Concord, N. C., and purchased another on Church street of the same town.

C. L. Upchurch, of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Shelby, N. C., Cotton Mills.

Roger Gant has resigned as shipping clerk at the Oxford, N. C., Cotton Mill to take a place in the office of the Erwin Mills at Duke, N. C.

W. I. Woodward has resigned as superintendent of the Belmont and Shelby Mills, of Shelby, N. C., on account of ill health and has gone to Florida.

B. L. Ledwell has resigned as superintendent of the Capitola Mfg. Co., at Marshall, N. C., and become superintendent of the Belmont Mills at Shelby, N. C.

Ralph Ward, who has been a long time of the Durham Hosiery Mill No. 1 here, has been promoted to the management of the Durham Hosiery Mill No. 4 at Chapel Hill.

Geo. Howell has resigned as superintendent of the Imperial Cotton Mills and the Chronicle Mills, at Belmont, N. C., to become Southern representative of the Dary Ring Traveler Co.

C. E. Orrill of Ware, Mass., who is to be superintendent of the new Westervelt Mill has arrived at Greenville, S. C. He resigned as superintendent of the Otis Mill at Ware, Mass., to accept this position.

Central Supply Company.

A new supply company has been recently organized at Greenville, S. C., and will be known as the Central Supply Company.

This company will handle high grade slasher clothes and imported roller skeins and will be controlled by men of long practical experience.

Flag Raising.

The Junior Order of Young-Hartwell mill, Concord, N. C., had a flag raising and Bible presentation at the Patterson mill school recently. Mr. M. B. Stickley made an appropriate address and music was furnished by the Forest Hill band. There were some interesting exercises by the children of the school.

T. L. Saunders Dead.

Thomas L. Saunders, an honored citizen for eighteen years at Forest City, N. C., died last week of paralysis. He was sixty-seven years old. For seventeen years he was a faithful machinist at the Forest City Cotton Mill, until one year ago when he had a stroke of paralysis.

His son, T. L. Saunders, Jr., is overseer of carding at Kannapolis, N. C.

Killed by a Fall.

David J. Mimms, aged thirty, is dead at the Columbia, S. C., hospital of an aneurism, resulting from an injury received on December 24, falling from a scaffold at Glencoe Mills.

The funeral took place in Sumter. His brother, S. W. Mimms, is superintendent of the Granby Mills, Columbia.

Brandon Bank Doubles Capital.

The Brandon Savings Bank, located at the Brandon Mills, near Greenville, S. C., has increased its capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The Brandon Savings Bank, while a small institution, has had a remarkable record since its establishment.

Chester E. Hatch, secretary of the Brandon Mills, is also secretary of the Brandon Bank.

New Supply Company at Spartanburg.

The Palmetto Supply Company, which will do a general mill and machinery supply business, was organized last week. Mr. George Shanklin is president. Mr. T. M. Evins is secretary, and several directors. The company is capitalized at \$25,000, the entire amount being paid in. The store will be located next to the post office on North Church street, and will be opened for business by March 1st.

Fire at Glen Lowry.

The sounding of the Glen-Lowry company's mill whistle Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, told of trouble at the mill. A box car of compressed cotton, which had come in that afternoon and been left standing on the spur track, just in front of the warehouse, was found to be on fire. The men rolled the car up the track above the mill, emptied the cotton on the ground and extinguished it. The damage done was only the loss of the cotton.

Harvie Jordan to Speak in Spain.

Harvie Jordan, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted an invitation from C. W. Macara, of Manchester, England, president of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, to deliver an address before that organization at its coming meeting at Barcelona, Spain, in May. The meeting will be held May 8, 9, and 10. Mr. Jordan will speak on the subject, "Better Baling and Marketing of American Cotton." He has

also been authorized to appoint a number of delegates from among the cotton planters of the South to attend this conference.

Boy Hurt at Locke Mill.

John Kirk, 15 years of age, was injured at the Locke mill, of Concord, N. C., by falling from an elevator he was riding on. The boy was descending on the elevator and as he passed one of the floors he caught the edge of the floor and let the elevator go on down. After holding to the floor for an instant he attempted to drop and catch the elevator but missed his balance and fell to the floor beneath, a distance of about 10 feet. He sustained a broken wrist and several bruises. It is said that the accident was due to the boy's own carelessness, as he had been warned about attempting such a hazardous practice while on the elevator.

Exit Factory Inspectors.

On Monday morning the commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina requested the resignation of both factory inspectors and Monday afternoon they were received and accepted.

Commissioner Watson said that he had always obeyed the wishes of the higher authority and the action of the chief executive, sustained by the general assembly, having eliminated any means for conducting factory inspection, there will of course be none. Even were any other funds available for this purpose—and this is not the case—he said he would not under any circumstances attempt indirectly or otherwise to go counter to the action of the higher authorities referred to.

Railroad Pays for Death of Husband

The case of Mrs. E. V. Autry, administratrix of L. B. Autry, against the A. C. L., was given to the jury at Fayetteville, N. C., last week and within an hour a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,000. The railroad took an appeal. The plaintiff was suing for \$25,000 for the loss of her husband, which she attributed to the carelessness of the A. C. L. in not filling up a hole near its station at Hope Mills, which was the cause of her husband's death, as one of the wheels of a wagon, loaded with machinery, which he was transporting from the depot for the Hope Mills Mfg. Co., sank in the hole, precipitating a heavy piece of machinery upon him, resulting in his death.

Sea Island Conference.

For the purpose of considering means of increasing the present price of the staple, a call has been issued by President C. S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Union for a conference of the Sea Island cotton growers of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida at Waycross, Ga., March 14 next. Steps for restricting the acreage for the coming season, to avert the danger of overproduction, also will be considered by the conference.

Has Recovered From Wound.

Lois Wright, the 11-year-old girl who some time ago was maliciously shot in the shoulder by Carl Haynes, a nine-year-old playmate, at Drayton mills, of Spartanburg, S. C., has recovered from the wound. She was taken home from the Spartanburg hospital, where she had been ever since the shooting.

Although a terrible wound was inflicted upon her, a hole being blown in her shoulder by the shotgun, it has completely healed, and she will not lose the use of her arm. There is a scar, but it is almost unnoticeable, except when observed closely. The boy is awaiting trial.

National Cotton Manufacturers

The ninetieth meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., April 12 and 13, 1911. These dates have been selected because they immediately follow the Congress of Technology which will be held on the preceding days, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the charter of that institution, and it is expected that many of those present will remain to attend the meeting.

President MacLaurin, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak at the opening session, and during the meeting papers are expected on the following subjects: "Arbitration on Cancellation of Orders," "By-Products in Cotton Manufacture," "Doffing Machines and Their Relation to Child Labor," "Electric Power Transmission to Cotton Mills," "Executive Management of the Textile Plant and Its Relation to the Market," "Gas Producers and Gas Engines for Cotton Mills," "Illumination," "Law of Moisture in Cotton and Wool," "Methods of Cost Finding in Cotton Mills," "Moisture in Cotton," "Renaissance of the Waterfall," "Rewinding Weft Yarn," "Sandwich Island Cotton," "Textile Education from a Manufacturing Standpoint," "Weaving Shed Roof Construction," and also reports on standard specifications and other subjects by special committees.

At the Zoo.

Johnny: Grandpa, do lions go to Heaven?

Grandpa: No, Johnny.

Johnny: Well, do ministers?

Grandpa: Why, of course. Why do you ask?

Johnny: Well, suppose a lion eats a minister.—Exchange.

She Kneaded the Dough.

A young man, who had not been married long, remarked at the dinner table the other day:

"My dear, I wish you could make bread such as mother used to make."

The bride smiled and answered in a voice that did not tremble:

"Well, dear, I wish you could make the dough that father used to make."—Exchange.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—So far as business in the primary cotton goods market is concerned, there is considerable difficulty in getting buyers to place orders to cover future needs. They are watching the course of the cotton market, and recent developments in that quarter have not been such as to induce confidence in the holding of current prices. On the other hand the mills have been pointing out for some time past that prices on finished goods were down to the very lowest possible point, and at the prices paid for raw material it would be impossible to grant concessions. Prices are holding well, considering the slow demand and weakness shown in yarns and cotton.

Jobbers do not appear to be pessimistic as to the final outcome of business conditions. They say that while retailers are not buying in volume and seem content to order merchandise just as they need it, the aggregate business being done is more satisfactory than reports from the primary markets would indicate. The cautious way in which retailers are buying and the smallness of their stocks show, cotton men say, an underlying condition of the market which is healthy, and when the real purchasing power of the country is brought to bear on the primary markets the result will be a much larger business based on the actual needs of the people and not upon a supposed demand for merchandise which does not materialize.

On some counts of print cloths sellers report that the converters are ordering more freely. Converters say that while retailers and manufacturers have not been buying in large quantities, the orders that they are now placing for immediate use has created a demand for printed fabrics which has brought about better buying on the wide cloths in the primary markets. Buyers of converted goods are certain, cotton men say, to encounter a scarcity on these goods in a short while, if they do not anticipate their wants more than they have in the past.

Commission men say that buyers are placing orders for later delivery on fall dress gingham than they did in any previous season. Some houses report that they have booked orders for as late delivery as October and November, while September has usually been as late as buyers would place orders in former years. It is thought by many that fall gingham have secured a firm place in the market and they do not attribute the exceptional business of this season to any cause except the real growth in the demand for this character of goods for fall.

Several new lines of gingham are expected to be opened for fall in a few days and business has been so satisfactory that there is thought to be no doubt that they will have any

difficulty in selling up their production if the opening is not too long delayed.

Fall River sold about 90,000 pieces of print cloths, of which half were for spot delivery.

There has been a better demand for made-up sheets and pillow cases and other staple domestics in the jobbing houses, but the demand is not broad enough to force jobbers into the primary markets.

Prices on Cotton Goods.

Following is the range of prices on leading lines of cottons in this market:

Print cloths, 28-in. 64x64s	3 3/4c
Print cloths, 28-in. 64x60s	3 3/4c
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in. std	5 1/2c-5 3/4c
Gray goods, 39-in. 08x72s	5 1/2c-5 3/4c
Brown drills, std.	8 1/4c-8 1/2c
Brown sheetings, 80. std	8 1/2c
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	6 1/2c
Brown sheetings, 3-yard 7 1/4c	
Bedtims, 9 ounces	14 1/2c-17 1/2c
Tickings, 8 ounces	13c
Standard prints	5 1/2c
Std. staple gingham	7c
Dress gingham	7 1/2c-9 1/4c
Kid-finished cambries	4c-4 1/4c

World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, Feb. 24.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued today, shows the total visible to be 4,913,301 against 5,037,485 last week, and 4,608,276 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,795,301, against 3,899,485 last week, and 3,286,276 last year; and of all other kinds, including Egypt, India, Brazil, etc., 1,118,000, against 1,138,000 last week and 1,322,000 last year.

Movement of Cotton.

New York, Feb. 24.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending February 24 were compiled by the New York Cotton exchange:

	This year.	This year.
Port receipts	108,045	83,515
Overland to mills and Canada	17,180	11,153
Southern mill takings (estimated)	45,000	50,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	12,042	8,236

Brought into sight 158,183 136,432

Total Crop Movement.

Port receipts	7,579,775	6,078,827
Overland to mills and Canada	719,652	625,385
Southern mill takings (estimated)	4,600,000	4,725,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	407,824	520,898

Brought into sight this season 10,397,251 8,897,030

What would you do if a copper-head snake wrapped itself around the brake handle of your auto? Quit drinking.—Exchange.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville, com	75	
Aiken		
American Spinning	106	
American Spinning, pfd.	104	
Anderson, pfd	90	
Arcade		
Arista	80	
Arkwright, pfd	105	
Arlington	140	
Atherton	75	
Avon	100	
Avondale Mills	136	
Augusta		
Bellon	38	
Bloomfield	110	
Brandon	110	
Brogan (new series)	71	
Brookside	100	
Brown Mfg. Co.	95	
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	101	
Clara	110	
Clover	137 1/2	
Cox	60	
Clifton	87 1/2	
Clifton, pfd	100	
Cliffside	190	
Chiquola	191	
Courtney	95	
Cherokee Mfg. Co.		
Converse	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co.	95	
Cora	135	
Darlington	83 1/2	
Dallas, Ala.	107	
Drayton, pfd	101	
Dillon		
Dilling		
Efird	125	
Easley	171	
Elmira, pfd	100	
Eagle and Phenix	110	
Enoree	50	
Erwin, pfd	101	
Exposition	200	
Fairfield		
Florence	120	
Gaffney	60	
Gaston	71	
Gluck	100	
Gainsville	60	
Gibson	70	
Glen Lowry, pfd.	100	
Graniteville, S. C.	152	
Grendel	106	
Greenwood	55	
Highland Park	200	
Highland Park, pfd	101	
Hartsville	177	
Hartsville, pfd	101	
Henrietta	170	
Imma Mills, pfd	101	
King, Jno. P.	79	
Kesler	140	
Laurens	136	
Lancaster, com	130	
Langley	116	
Linden		
Limestone	150	
Lockhart	71 1/2	
Loray, pfd	90	
Lowell	200	

Lumberton	251
Mooreville	125
Mills Mfg. Co	110
Modena	100
Molohon	103
Monaghan	103
Monarch	100
Monarch, pfd	
Marlboro	76
Newberry	141
Nokomis, N. C.	200
Norris	130
Ninety-Six	142
Olympia, 1st pfd	85
Olympia Mills, 2d pfd	40
Orr	102
Ozark	110
Pacolet, com	87 1/2
Pacolet, pfd	100
Patterson	120
Piedmont	170
Pelzer	151
Poe	110
Pell City, pfd	101
Pell City	80
Roanoke Mills	
Riverside Mfg. Co	78
Salisbury	136
Saxon	135
Sibley, Ga	71
Social Circle	99
Spartan	126
Statesville Cot. Mills	100
Trenton, N. C.	
Tuscarora	110
Tucapau	250
Union Buffalo, 1st pfd.	64 1/2
Toxaway	78
Union Buffalo, 2d pfd.	14
Unity, Ga	225
Victor	112
Walhalla, S. C.	62
Warren, pfd	107
Washington, pfd	107 1/2
Washington, com	
Watts	100
Ware Shoals	75
Wiscasset	120
Woodside, com	97
Woodside, pfd	94
Williamston	122
Woodruff	117 1/2
Woodlawn	103

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Doctor—"Did your husband follow my directions? Did he take the medicine I left for him, religiously?"

Patient's Wife—"I'm afraid not, doctor; he swore every time I gave him a dose."—Exchange.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—As a result of the break in cotton the yarn market seems to be demoralized and there is no uniformity of prices.

Southern spinners in the market this week, are generally bullish on the cotton situation. Some think yarn prices are going up, but there has not been any evidence of it this week; on the contrary the market is weak, with a decided downward tendency in price. Knitting yarns are fully as weak as are weaving. At the present time the spinner who asks 25 cents for 24s cones is from half a cent to a cent and a half higher than what yarns are selling for in this market.

Sales reported were generally of a few packages at low prices. Sales of 16s Southern frame spun cones were made at 22 and 22 1-2 cents; 14s cones at 22 cents; 24s cones, 23 3-4 and 24 cents; 12-1 warps 21 1-4 cents; 30-2 warps 24 1-2 cents; 40-2 warps, 29 cents; 60-2 Eastern combed peeler cones, 59 1-2 cents.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	—20 1-2
10s	21	—21 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2-22
14s	21	21 1-2-22
16s	22	—
20s	22	22 1-2
26s	24	—
30s	25	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	21	—
10s	24	24 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21	21 1-2-22
16s	22	—
20s	22	22 1-2-23
24s	24	—
26s	24	—
30s	25	—
40s	29	29 1-2
50s	36	—
60s	42	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	20	20 1-2
8-4 slack	21	21 1-2
9-4 slack	22	22 1-2-23

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	21 1-2
12s	21	21 1-2-21 3-4
14s	21	21 1-2-22
16s	22	22 1-2
20s	22	22 1-2-22 1-2
24s	24	—
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	25	—
40s	28	28 1-2-29

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	21 1-2
12s	22	—
14s	22	—
16s	22	22 1-2
20s	22	22 1-2-23
24s	24	—

26s	24	24 1-2
30s	25	—
36s	28	—
40s	29	29 1-2
50s	36	36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	21	—21 1-2
10s	21	21 3-4-22
12s	22	—22 1-2
14s	22	22 3-4-23
16s	23	—23 1-2
18s	23	23 1-2
20s	23	23 1-2-24
22s	24	—
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	25	—
30s	26	—26 1-2
40s	31	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	26	—
24s	26	26 1-2-27
26s	27	27 1-2
30s	30	—
40s	35	—
50s	40	—
60s	45	—

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	—30 1-2
24s	33	—
30s	37	—
40s	42	—43
50s	50	—
60s	59	—60

Important Export Case.

An important case of interest to cotton goods manufacturers and sellers was decided on February 16 by a jury in the New York Supreme Court.

In 1905 the Putnam Hooker Company, of Cincinnati, O., was represented by a broker in New York City, but since then, has opened up an office at 56 Worth street. At the request of Fearon, Daniel & Company, exporters, through a broker, the Itaska Cotton Manufacturing Company of Itaska, Texas, was instructed by the Cincinnati house to send head ends of 36-inch 44x44 3.25 yard sheetings direct to the broker, which was done, and the samples were sent by them to Fearon, Daniel & Company and later sent by them to China. The Cincinnati house never saw the samples sent out until a controversy arose some months later.

After the samples of goods were received, an order calling for 2,686 bales of 36-inch 44x44 3.25 yard sheetings was received by the Cincinnati house and forwarded to the mill, accompanied with the usual sales note describing the goods sold. Signed copies of the sales note were exchanged by the Putnam Hooker Company and Fearon, Daniel at that time. The plaintiff showed at the trial that the samples sent out were 36-inch 46x50 weighing 2.85 yards to the pound. The goods sent out were what the sales note called for 36-inch 44x44 3.25 yard sheetings.

Suit was brought to recover \$27,000 damages alleged to be due the plaintiffs, because the goods delivered were not the same as the samples. The defendant's representative in the trade became the plaintiff's principal witness and testified that he could not tell at sight a difference of 40 points in weights. In fact, he claimed he did not know the difference between 3.25 and 2.85 yard sheeting on sight. The plaintiff also claimed that they never weighed the goods when in doubt.

It was not claimed that the goods were imperfect or poorly made, and it is a fact that many of them were sold afterwards with profit to the domestic trade. The goods were concededly up to the specifications and of the same quality as the sample, the judge and jury making a distinction between construction and quality.

It appears that some days after the placing of the order and receipt of the sale note there was some correspondence with the house in Cincinnati concerning the necessity of having the goods up to sample and this correspondence was acknowledged and sent on to the mill by the Cincinnati house. The samples were sent to the exporters some time in December, and the order was given in February following.

Eventually, it was decided that the writing between the export house and the Cincinnati house did not affect the sales note, and if there ever was any question previous to the placing of the contract as to the difference between samples submitted and the order placed, there was no meeting of minds on the matter; hence no contract that was binding on the parties.

The suit was friendly between the parties and was brought to determine if possible where liability rested when a house used one sample and ordered a different construction from that sample. The jury remained out several hours on Wednesday, February 15, and brought in its verdict in favor of the defendant, the Putnam Hooker Company. Textile Manufacturers Journal.

A NEW METALLIC ROD PACKING.

A new metallic rod packing has been successfully demonstrated in San Luis Potosi; after being subjected to a test of 27 months for piston packing of the Corliss engine of the local flour mill, in continuous operation much of the time day and night, the packing shows no perceptible deterioration.

It has also been demonstrated on two Cook consolidated locomotives, with Atlantic type piston rods and cylinders 21 by 30 inches, on the National Railways. The engineers in both cases state that they have not lost one minute's time on account of packing during these tests. The inventor was formerly master mechanic of the Central Railway of Mexico at this point and is a mechanic of 40 years' experience.

The packing consists of a tubular member adapted to surround a piston rod and of segmental floating rings of brass or cast iron, the rings being held against rotation by

a bridge so constructed that when fluid pressure is upon the piston it will set up the packing about the rod; when such pressure is released upon the exhaust stroke the packing is released from the rod. The end joints of the various segments are so arranged that there can be no continuous opening from one end of the packing to the other. The packing falls away from the piston while drifting. It is claimed that the new packing is much more economical than existing methods, requiring less frequent renewal; that friction upon the exhaust stroke is nil, that the horizontal bearing is less subject to wear than a conical surface, and that these features, with the hardness of the metal employed, render it many times more durable than any packing in use. In the flour-mill test only cylinder lubrication was used.—Consular report from Mexico.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Lowell Bleachery, according to well authenticated reports, has obtained an option on a tract of land at Carondelet, a suburb of St. Louis, for the erection of a cotton bleaching plant at a cost of \$500,000, to take care of their western business. This plan has been under consideration for a year past, the heads of the Lowell concern believing that the West offers an attractive field for a new bleachery, as there is only one in that entire section at the present time, located at Aurora, Ill.

Savannah, Ga.—Murry M. Stuart, recently prominently mentioned in connection with the mayoralty of Savannah, sees in the present situation, in the sea island cotton belt, an opportunity to agitate a movement to start a fund for the erection of a mill to spin cotton in the heart of the raw material district. Sea island cotton growers are now, he says, at the mercy of New England spinners and foreign consumers.

Although it is estimated that 39,000 bales of sea island cotton are used a year in the manufacture of automobile tires, Mr. Stewart says that this year a cheaper substitute is being used in an effort to break the price of sea island. He is also informed that the finished product from the sea island cotton crop sells for \$100,000,000, while the entire crop of approximately 96,000 bales brings the grower about \$10,000,000.

Mr. Stewart believes that the farmers ought to subscribe heavily to the stock. It is estimated that it takes at least \$5 a bale to pay the expenses of sea island to the Eastern and European mills, and Mr. Stewart believes that this sum could be saved to the producer by locating a mill right here in the heart of the sea island growing belt.

Information from Statesboro, Ga., is to the effect that a sea island cotton factory will likely be established at that point at once, and that Savannah capitalists are largely interested.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

(Continued from page 3)

Ralph M. Odell, of Concord, N. C., who received the other appointment is a member of one of the pioneer cotton manufacturing families of the South, being a son of W. R. Odell and a grandson of the late Capt. J. M. Odell, who for many years was one of the leading figures of the Southern textile industry.

Ralph M. Odell is a graduate of Trinity College, N. C., and also of Harvard University.

He had long experience in practical cotton manufacturing, and at one time was general superintendent of the Odell Mills of Concord. For the last few years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Magnolia Mills of the same place.

By education and experience he is well fitted for this work and can be depended upon for interesting reports.

He was supported for this position by the leading mill men of the South as well as prominent men of other lines.

Mr. Odell will spend a short time consulting with the mill men and export houses and will then go to Canada. Later he will probably go to the east coast of Africa.

FINISHING COTTONS.

(Continued from page 6)

position of the cloth in layers, so that the threads are pressed variously. Damasks are smoothly finished on this machine, the threads being flattened and closed up, while a fine luster is brought about.

Mangling is another process used in the finishing of cotton and linen goods, more in the latter and those goods that are loom finished. The object of the mangling machine is to stretch, smooth, and give lustre to the cloth. Pressure is obtained on the cloth by powerful screws, and the to and fro motion is obtained by reciprocating rollers. With the exception of the weighting process and the rollers this machine is little more than an ordinary calendering machine. Mangling is variously applied. Sometimes the cloth is taken direct to the mangle, and in others the cloth is given a cold calender finish before being mangled. The calendering of linens differs very little from that of cotton goods, with the exception that heavier calenders are generally used, but in one case the writer is acquainted with the cotton goods is dampened before being calendered, while the linens are run through dry, and in both cases on a cold calender, and a good finish is obtained on each, with only a medium set and tension applied.

A calender consists of a series of rollers and cylinders, placed alternately one above the other in a strong frame, the cylinders generally iron and hollow, and the rollers composed of papier mache, pressed to a very dense consistency. The calenders may have three, four, five or six bowls, as the case may be, but the six-bowl calender is in general use; hand screws on the heads of the standards being the required degree of pressure on the bowls. When a stretching action

is necessary, the top rollers are given a higher speed.

The cloth is wound upon the roller at the foot of the calender, then passes on to the cylinder, through the whole machine, to be run over and delivered at the opposite side.

While the process of calendering goods is to obtain lustre and finish, and the operation of the same seems so simple, the result in most cases are wonderful. And yet we hear the cry that there is room for still further improvement, and while this may be the case, it is pleasing to note the advancement that has been made in the finishing of cotton goods in the past few years.—Fibre and Fabric.

NO CHILD SLAVERY.

(Continued from page 4)

I found that the mill authorities were assisting the employees in procuring homes of their own, that is, were lending them financial assistance. This is something I never before witnessed."

Mrs. Cope went on to speak of the excellent conditions of things in the cotton mills she had visited. She stated that she had been greatly surprised at not finding "white children in slavery," as the case had been painted in the North.—Greenville News.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY ORDERS.

The American Moistening Company, Boston, Mass., reports a large volume of business, having orders in hand and installing their system in the following mills:

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Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Lafayette Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
John & James Dobson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.
Calumet Manfg. Co., Liberty, S. C.
Lockwood Company, Waterville, Me.
Columbia Duck Mills, Columbia, S. C.
Lawton Spinning Co., Woonsocket, R. I.
Waypoysset Manfg. Co., Central Falls, R. I.
Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.
Hill Manfg. Co., Lewiston, Me.
Merrick Mills, Holyoke, Mass.
Dartmouth Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass.
Everett Mills, Lawrence, Mass.
Quissett Mills, New Bedford, Mass.
Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
Home Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.
Steele Worsted Mill, Providence, R. I.
Bristol Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Puritan Knitting Mills, Toronto, Canada.
Saxony Worsted Mills, Newton, Mass.
Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.
Thos. G. Plant Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
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Reversing It.

Dreamer—Did you ever think what you'd do if you had Rockefeller's income?

Mugley—Yes, and I've often wondered what he'd do if he had mine.
—Exchange.

New York Mills, N. Y.
Tremont & Suffolk Mills, Lowell, Mass.
Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J.
Wm. Clark Mills, Westerly, R. I.
The Jackson Co., Nashua, N. H.
Jamestown Cotton Mills, Jamestown, N. Y.

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

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The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining the employment bureau will be \$1.00. The large personal acquaintance of Mr. Clark, with the mill presidents and managers, tends to keep him advised of positions that will be open and will make our employment bureau effective. If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

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We want agents at every cotton mill in the South and are paying liberal commissions for such work. We expect to push our circulation and a live man can make a neat sum by simply canvassing his mill.

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WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT at not less than \$2,000. Nine years experience as superintendent. Married; age 43. Now employed, but wish to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or as carder in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Married. Age 36. Sober, 16 years experience as carder and spinner. 4 years with present mill as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 6.

No Limit.

Flubdub—Guzzler, did you ever see "Ten Nights in a Bar-room?" Guzzler—Ten? Why, my boy, I've seen thousands.—Exchange.

"That young couple seem to be enjoying themselves immensely. Are they married?"

"Yes, but not to each other."—Exchange.

A big Boston restaurant has cut out tips. Which reminds us of an experience in Chicago. It was a holiday and we had dined well, therefore the tip we offered was a paper one. "No, sah," said the waiter, "we ain't allowed to take no fees, sah," then lowering his voice he added, "Drap him on de flo', boss, drap him on de flo'."—Exchange.

I was passing a book store last week. A red flag was outside. An auction was going on. Der crowd was jammed in der door and all over der sidewalk. Der auctioneer, he kept yelling:

"Der beautiful set of Dickens for a song—come on, good folks, dis set of finely bound Dickens for a song!"

I started to sing some songs. I sang about forty and was still singing ven der store close up. Then they wouldn't give me my books.—Exchange.

Mildred, called her father from the head of the stairs, is that young man an auctioneer?

Why no, father.

He talks like one. He's been putting up that going bluff for 46 minutes, and has only got as far as the door.—Exchange.

"My doctor ordered a trip to Europe for me."

"And you took it?"

"No; he presented his bill and took a trip to Europe himself."—Exchange.

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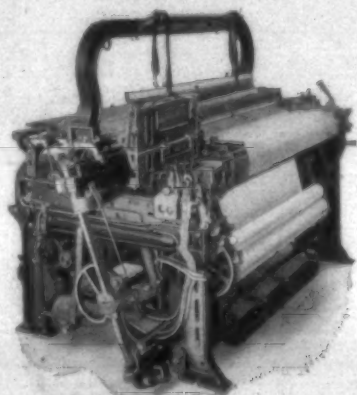
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